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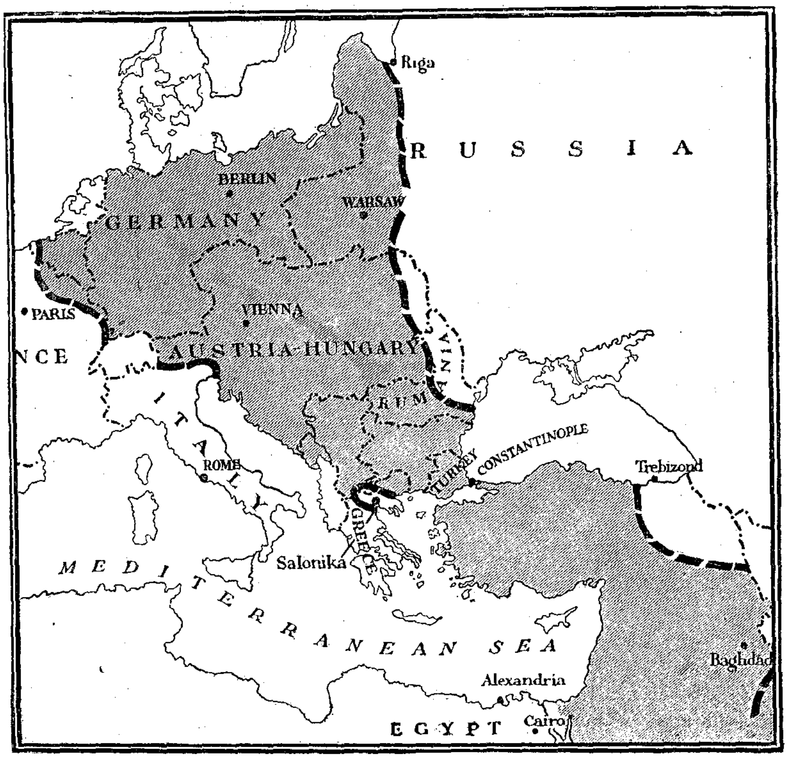
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE WAR APPROACHING A CLIMAX

WHEN THE TEN ALLIES SLAMMED, if they did not lock, the door of diplomacy in the face of the Central Powers' request for a peace-conference, what did the act portend for Europe and for the United States? This question lurks behind all the editorial comment on the joint reply sent to the Teutonic allies on December 30 by the governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, and Servia. Will the great war, as some predict, now enter upon a period of greater ferocity and ruthlessness than it has yet witnessed, with features that may drag this nation into the vortex? Or is peace, as others declare, really approaching on swift feet, despite all obstacles? In either case, a climax of the struggle is believed to be near. While conclusive evidence on which to base an answer to these questions is not available, we may examine some of the testimony, official and unofficial, which has led various observers to such different conclusions. The first impression of the German press, as gathered from Berlin dispatches, is that the Entente's reply can only be answered by the sword. "Let Hindenburg answer!" exclaims the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which prays that "the hymn of Luther may flame up in all hearts and fire the *furor Teutonicus*"; and the *Vossische Zeitung* declares that "after this insulting refusal there is only one answer—energetic fighting until our cold steel forces the enemies' feverish temperature down to normal." "Peace-talk must now cease," insists the *Täglische Rundschau*. "The war will continue and the Entente statesmen will not be able to shake off the responsibility for its continuance," says the Socialist organ *Vorwärts*. In Austria and Hungary also the editors generally interpret the Entente's reply as a flat refusal to enter a peace-conference. This refusal, declare the *Tageblatt* and the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, can only be answered on the battle-field; and this view is shared by the *A Zest* and the *Pester Lloyd*, of Budapest.



From "The Sphere," London. Copyrighted in the U. S. A. by the New York Herald Company.

THE "WAR-MAP."

The shaded parts are now in the possession of the Central Powers. The heavy black lines show approximately the present lines of battle.

But to balance against the pessimistic attitude of the Teutonic press, we have rumors, more or less vague, but ostensibly from inspired sources, that Germany is preparing a counter-reply which will "permit a first point of contact in peace-progress." "It is thought in some quarters," says a Berlin dispatch, "that the reply of the Entente will not close the door to the possibility of peace-discussions." "Those who hold that belief," we read further, "contend that this would be done either in response to a further invitation from President Wilson to both sides to state their terms simultaneously and confidentially, or, perhaps, through an open declaration of their terms by the Central Powers." "The Emperor and Empress of Austria-Hungary," according to a dispatch from London to the New York *Tribune*, "have sent a special emissary to the Vatican, urgently requesting the Pope to intervene for peace." In the

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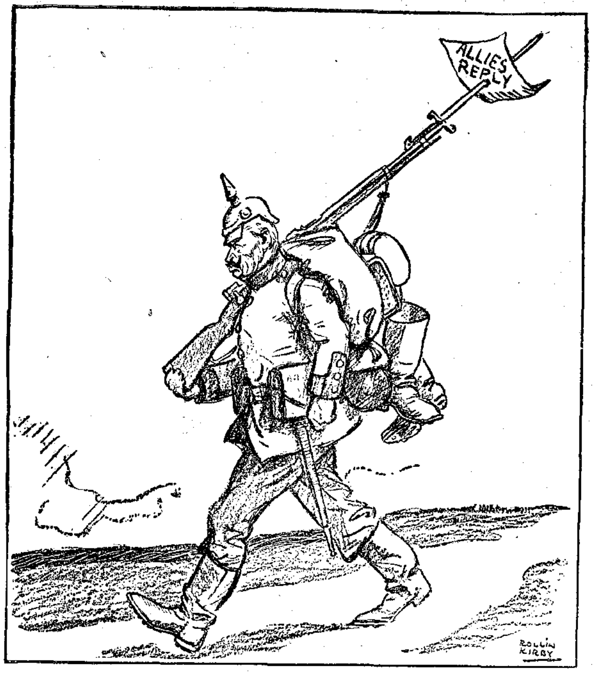
meantime, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "President Wilson is preparing to send a new note to the belligerent Powers in an effort to find a way, mutually convenient to the Entente Allies and the Central Powers, for an exchange of views on their purposes, with the object of ascertaining whether peace is possible."



BACK TO THE TRENCHES.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

Press comment in the Entente nations indorses the rejection of Germany's proposal and expresses confidence in ultimate victory. The London *Morning Post* quotes its Budapest correspondent's statement that the peace-proposals of the Central Powers are prompted by "the knowledge that relief must come within six months from the present time at the outside if internal troubles of the most serious character are to be avoided," since "in Austria-Hungary the available stocks of food will not even last for six months." In other words, if this testimony is correct, Austria's supplies of wheat and maize will be exhausted two months before the earliest of her new crops can be harvested. "When that time comes," this correspondent affirms, "peace will have to be made on any terms." To quote further:

> "The feeding of the Army is the main concern of the Central Empires, not that of the population, as may be imagined; yet even this can not be managed for more than another six months, even allowing for the fact that the Austro-Hungarian forces behind the front are on half rations and that very soon, in all probability, the men on the Western front will fare no better. . . . . . .
>
> "Under these circumstances, the Central Powers have but a very limited time in which to bring about an understanding as regards the conference itself. The people are already desperate, and the troops may become desperate, too, as soon as they experience on their own persons the horrors of the present food shortage."

"Germany is caving in, and will come down with a terrific crash," declares P. M. Van der Klei, who has just returned to the United States after a fourteen months' sojourn in Germany. But Mr. Van der Klei adds, in an article in the New York *Evening Sun:*

> "Germany is starving, but Germany has faith—faith in herself. The firm belief of the German people in their invincibility is helping them to endure hardships and privations that no other race would endure. The German people want peace. But the German people still believe that they are victors. The majority of the German people still believe that it is in the power of their Government to obtain peace at any time, and they actually wonder why their Government is not a little more magnanimous to their enemies. Will their Government tell them the truth?"

England's official spokesmen do not belittle the difficulties that still lie before them. "During the next few months the democracies of England and France are going to be tested as never before," declares Arthur Henderson, of the British War Council, who goes on to say:

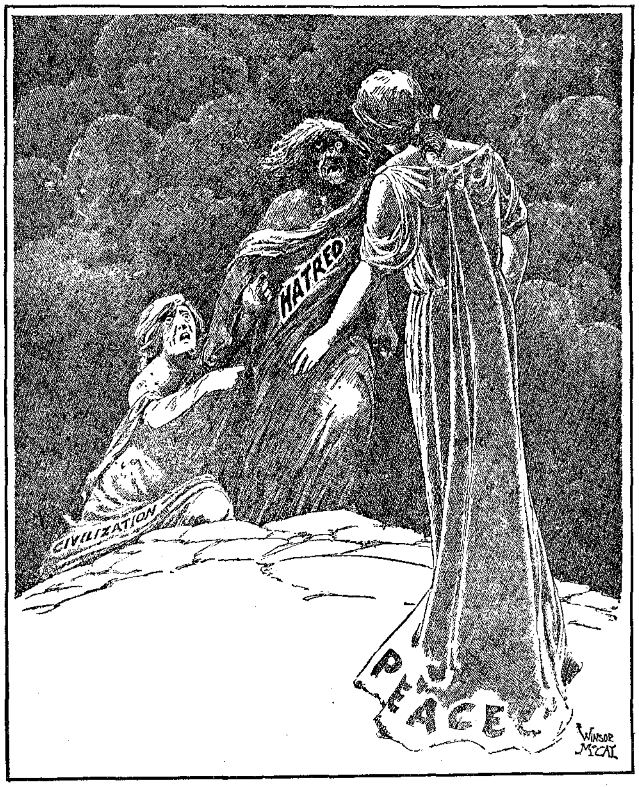
> "We are not only fighting against material forces which are highly organized, but we are engaged in a great spiritual conflict upon the result of which depend all our ideals. . . . I can not tell you how many months and what sacrifices stand between us and victory."

And Earl Curzon, another member of the War Council, is quoted in a London dispatch as saying:

> "It seems likely that well into another year, perhaps longer, must we continue this dreadful tragedy that is turning the world into hell and wrecking the brightest promise of nations. Our spirit can not falter, since an inconclusive war or a patched-up peace means for us not only humiliation, but destruction."

From Paris comes a prediction that the Germans "will strike a desperate blow" on the Western front, possibly through Switzerland, in February. But the *Temps* declares that "the French and British, with a great numerical preponderance, will not wait till it pleases the enemy to choose his time and place of attack." And there seems to be a general belief among the war-correspondents that the Entente Allies are preparing to take the offensive on an unprecedented scale on this front as soon as weather conditions permit.

The reply of the Ten Allies to what they characterize as the Central Powers' "pretended propositions of peace" begins with a protest against "the two essential assertions of the note of the enemy Powers that pretend to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the Central Powers." Declaring that those two assertions suffice to "render sterile all tentative negotiation," the Entente reply, which is dated Paris, December 30, goes on to say:



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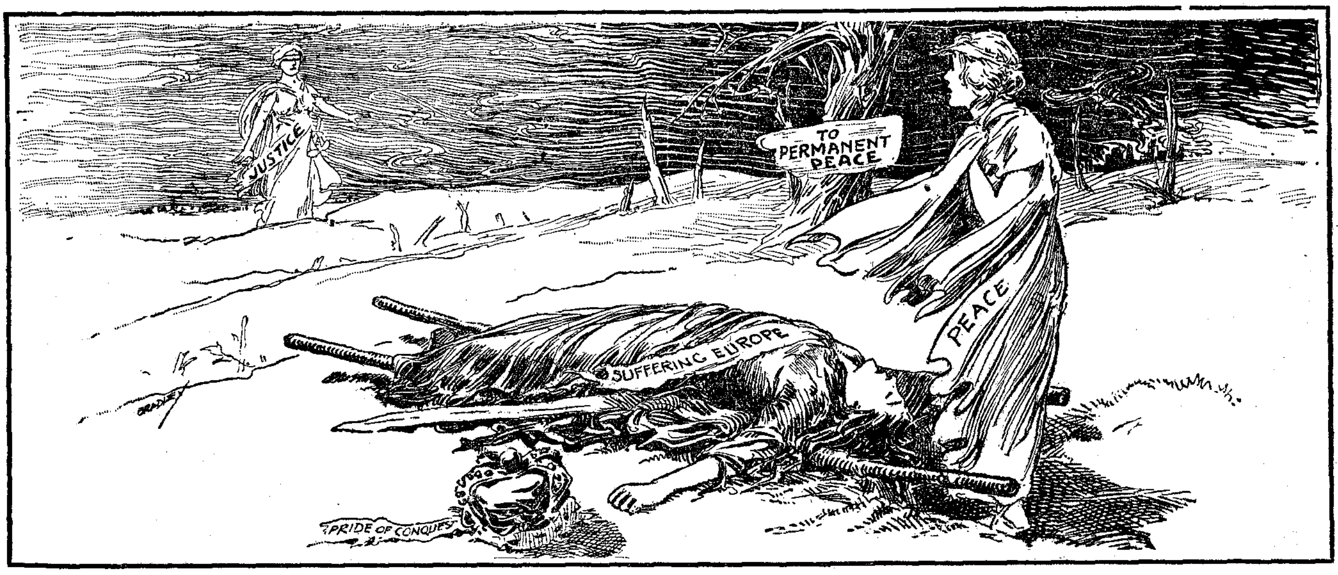
THE REAL BAR TO PEACE.

—McCay in the New York *American.*



SHE MUST WAIT FOR HELP. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

> "The Allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong to-day as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.
>
> "A mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened, is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the (German) Imperial Government of a sham proposal lacking all substance and precision would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war-maneuver. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present, and the future."

As for the past, it continues, "the German note takes no account of the facts, dates, and figures which establish that the war was desired, provoked, and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary." To quote further:

> "At the Hague Conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament.
>
> "In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addrest to Servia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had once been accorded.
>
> "The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.
>
> "Belgium was invaded by an Empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were 'scraps of paper' and that 'necessity knows no law.'"

The reply goes on to say that the "war-map" of Europe on which Germany bases her claim to the rôle of victor "represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents." As for the future—

> "the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation, and guaranties. Germany avoids mention of any of these."

After characterizing Germany's overtures as "a calculated attempt" to impose "a German peace" by creating "dissension in public opinion in the Allied countries," by stiffening public opinion in Germany, and by deceiving and intimidating public opinion in neutral countries; and after declaring that these overtures "attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor, and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality"—the ten Allies formally "refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere." They repeat their declaration that "no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities, and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations." The reply ends with a recital of the wrongs suffered by Belgium at the hands of Germany.

This reply, most of our editorial observers agree, does not bar the door to peace. "In spite of Berlin's indignation, the door to peace has not been closed by the answer of the Allies," says the New York *World*, for "if Germany is sincere in the desire for peace, there is still an opportunity for the Imperial Government to state its terms, and to state them in such a manner that they can not be ignored." "That," it adds, "is what Berlin will do if the original proposal was made in good faith."

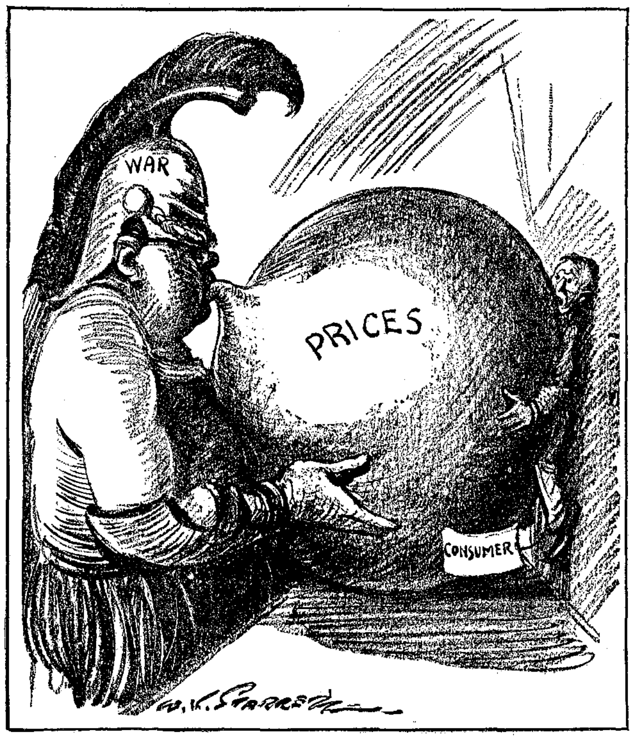
"Germany wants peace, but she wants it at once," declares *The Fatherland*, a German-American organ published in New York. "She wants it now on reasonable and humane terms, or a year from now on whatever terms she may deem fit to impose," according to this authority, which predicts that if Germany has not got the peace she wants before the last of February "she will embark on a new phase of submarine warfare on a titanic plan." To quote further:

> "She will not break her pledges to the United States. She will not sink without warning ships regarded as merchantmen under international law. It should be remembered, however, that ships armed beyond certain minimum requirements must be considered as war-ships. If Germany could sink almost half a millon tons of merchant shipping in one month while strictly adhering to her pledges, how many more will she be able to sink when she formally declares a submarine blockade of Great Britain? A delay of three days in the invasion of Belgium cost the Central Powers Calais and Paris. Germany will not repeat her mistake, for delay in declaring a gigantic submarine blockade of Great Britain may cost her the war."

That the success or failure of Germany's peace move is a matter of more than sentimental concern to the United States is an aspect of the situation emphasized in many editorial pages. A correspondent of the New York *World* reports that the formula "peace with the world or war with America" is gaining popularity in Germany, and a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* recently reiterated the statement that "President Wilson's note to the belligerents, as well as being a move for peace, was also intended to point out that the position of the neutrals was becoming intolerable." "We may have to crawl or fight," remarks the Chicago *Tribune.*

A BILLIONAIRE YEAR

A BILLION DOLLARS in railroad profits, nearly eight billions in total foreign trade, three billions in the yield of our mines, and fifteen billions in national bank resources are some of the staggering figures that our financial writers discover as they set down the record of 1916. Yet fear seems to cloud their hopes as they look ahead to changes that may follow the war and may bring our glittering prosperity crashing to the ground. The stagnation of two years ago is not forgotten. From that condition, recalls the Boston *News Bureau*, the year 1915 was one of recovery and of war stimulus, while the year 1916 has witnessed its "full, extraordinary development, measurable in almost every field of enterprise—manufacturing, mining, merchandise, transportation, finance, and speculation." We are advised, moreover, that this activity resulted not only from the demand of war from the outside, but is to be accounted for also by the "removal of threat of foreign competition, in this and many neutral markets, which gave an unexampled free play to growth of domestic prosperity." The Chicago *Herald* recalls the Roman emperor who prayed fortune to drive a golden nail in a lucky moment for him, so that it might be made everlasting, and thinks that, no doubt, "something of the same feeling surges up in the railroad bosom at the contemplation of the highly satisfactory results of operations for the year just ending." Also, there is no reason, this journal tells us, why the general public should not share in this feeling, because railway prosperity is intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole country, and "they rise and fall together." From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission we learn that more than one billion dollars net income was earned by the railroads in the year 1916, and that the huge total is the "peak of prosperity" in the history of our transportation, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year. The statistics gathered by the Commission are complete for nine months, and are made the basis for calculation for the entire year. In Washington dispatches we are given these impressive figures:



WANTED—A PIN.

—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

"For the first nine months of the year the Commission's figures show that the railroads collected $2,654,829,647 from all sources of operation, the chief of which were as follows: Freight, $1,875,019,990; passenger traffic, $522,103,907; mails, $45,348,600; from express companies, $65,089,474; incidentals—dining- and buffet-car service, restaurants, and the like—$60,414,597; and all other transportation charges, $76,087,611. The last item embraces sleeping- and parlor-car service, freight on milk, which has virtually an express service, switching charges, and the operation of special trains.

"This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach $3,600,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operations have the roads had so great a gross income.

"Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, altho they have measurably increased. From a total of $182,881,269 in January, expenses had increased to $203,235,394 in September, approximately 11 per cent. During that period, receipts had increased from $260,054,306 to $324,954,301, approximately 25 per cent.

"On the same basis the year's expenses, it is estimated, will approximate $2,346,066,990, leaving net revenue from operations $1,254,573,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroads' annual tax-bill, approximately $155,625,546, and bad debts—down on the books as uncollectable revenue—approximating $965,928, a total of $156,591,474."

In some quarters we find appreciation of this showing tempered by a certain mood of question, as, for instance, when the New York *Journal of Commerce* asks whether our railroad conditions are "normal." The roads can not expect present traffic conditions to continue indefinitely, this journal points out, and when business "slows down" and export trade becomes normal, the carriers may have less to do and, of course, will lose correspondingly in their earnings. But a graver danger seen by this journal is stated as follows:

"The necessity of submitting to a situation in which expenses and wages are practically raised by Governmental action, while rates are lowered through the same agency, would be somewhat alarming in any event, but becomes particularly trying at a time when capital costs are rapidly moving upward. This is the real abnormality of the railroads' position, and it points to the existence of a difficulty which is only temporarily relieved by handsome traffic receipts.

"In view of these circumstances, those who point to the present prosperity of the carriers as a reason for burdening them with a permanent charge in the shape of inflated wage-bills, on the one hand, while crippling their revenue-earning power on the other, are not able to make out a very good defense of their position."

But the New York *World* believes the danger of the railroads is their "apoplectic condition," and reminds us that they have recently been on the verge of a breakdown, due to a congestion of freight traffic too great for their facilities. To carry out the medical metaphor, *The World* adds, "they are suffering from a hardening of the arteries resulting from their failure to maintain an equipment elastic enough for the new strain put upon it." What "starving" has been done, *The World* goes on to say, has been "keeping additions to equipment at a minimum that dividends might be fattened," and it concludes that the "cost of the mistaken policy may be found by estimating how much greater the bill of net would have been if the railroads had been prepared."

As one indication of the volume of traffic carried by the railroads we have a compilation by the National City Bank of New York showing that in 1916 we set the world's record for exportation of manufactures. The highest export record ever made by Great Britain, the world's largest exporter of manufactures, was two billion dollars in 1913, the year preceding the war. In 1916 our manufactured exports exceeded three billion dollars. Prior to the war the United States ranked third among the nations in exporting manufactures; Germany was second and France fourth.

Our present financial status is officially sketched in the report of the Controller of the Treasury, John Skelton Williams, who places the resources of the national banks, on November 17, at the aggregate of $15,520,000,000, the largest in the country's record. This figure, as we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, exceeds by $1,000,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the German Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Denmark, the Swiss National Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Japan, and in the same dispatch Controller Williams is quoted as saying that "the national banks of the United States for the first time now report a surplus and undivided profits exactly equal to their capital stock." Furthermore, for the first two years "under the operation of the Federal Reserve system the increase in resources of the national banks of this country has been more than twice as great as the total increase shown for the five-year period preceding the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, that is to say, from November 6, 1909, to October 31, 1914." In crediting the prosperous banking conditions to the new system of reserve banks, the Controller of the Currency takes "an optimistic view," according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which admits the new system has been useful in connection with our commercial expansion, and adds:

> "Without it there would probably have been a good deal of confusion, lack of needed cooperation, and much greater cost and loss in the unwonted development and expansion with which banking had to deal. Before there was no effective coordination of banking facilities and their adaptation to changing requirements. The occasion has been a useful test of the new system and has served to indicate within a short period what changes are needed to strengthen it. There will be occasion for another test under wholly different conditions when the strain of the war is over."

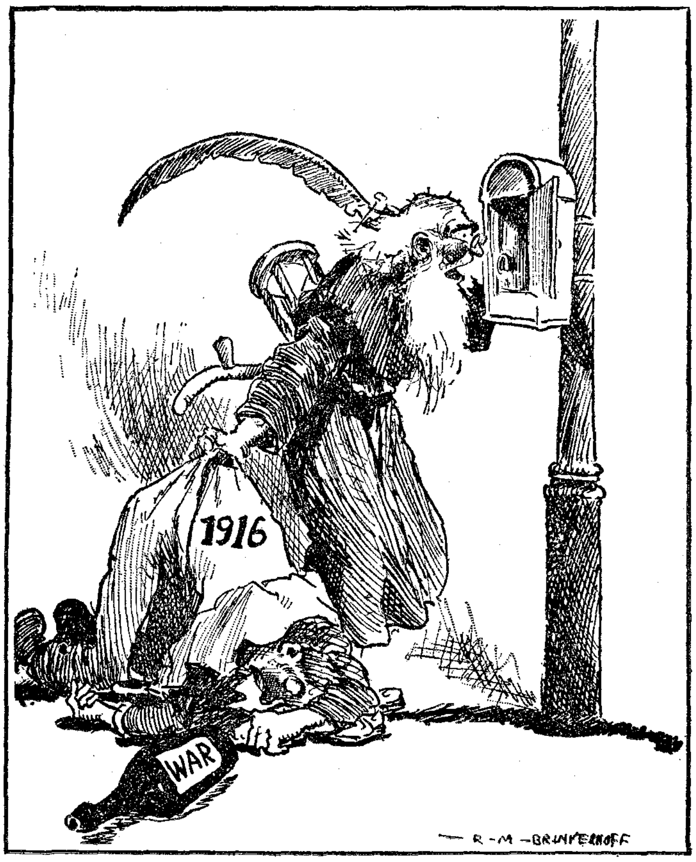
In another field, the mineral industry, this country also records 1916 as its biggest year. The report of the Geological Survey, issued by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, shows an increase in production of 25 per cent. over 1915, or a total value of three billion dollars. Minerally speaking, we were found in "a thorough state of preparedness," according to the New York *Sun*, which points out that—

> "Europe made a great draft upon all our natural resources, and especially upon our mineral output. This was not confined alone to the two most important minerals, iron and copper, but to the minor products, zinc, lead, platinum, and many of the rare elements. Every one of the Rocky Mountain States showed a large increase in production, while Alaska contributed more than fifty million dollars to the general total, an excess of 50 per cent. over any previous year. The Secretary cites the fact that the mines of five States—Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah—paid more than one hundred million dollars in dividends.
>
> "A product which was not so entirely dependent upon foreign consumption, but which has nevertheless shown a wonderful increase in output, was cement. The great demand for this material and its use, far in excess of any previous year, in constructive work, furnish an index of the general business of the country."

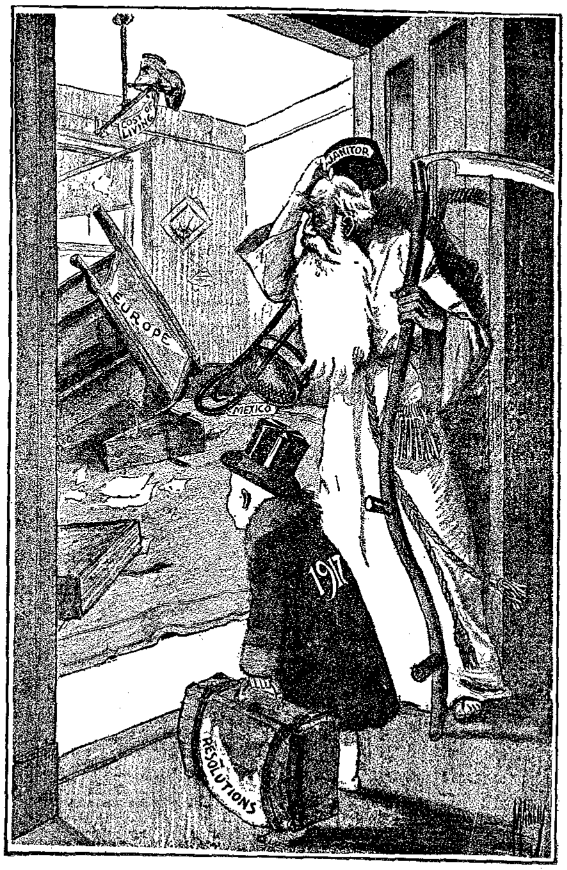
The Sun also notes in the report an important 30 per cent. gain in by-products, such as coke, benzol, and other valuable chemical substances, which "would seem to be a step toward the solution of some of the perplexing problems that the war brought to us." The report sets forth a "most encouraging condition of national independence," this journal goes on to say, and proclaims the fact that "never before were the metals better utilized or extracted with less waste."

But the "miracle" of 1916, which is dismissed with a sentence in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is that "we have been transformed from a debtor into a creditor nation." So writes the financial expert of the New York *Tribune*, who tells us that this is "not the opening of a new chapter" in our economic history, but the "beginning of Book II," and he explains that—

> "A creditor nation is one that has capital to lend. When the war began there were five of these—namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. All the others were borrowers, including the United States. We had borrowed in Europe more than any other people and sent each year great quantities of goods and gold to pay the interest on the debt.
>
> "Now American capital is being loaned on all five continents. The United States dollar is a more important unit in



"CALL THE WAGON!"
—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail.*



THE NEW TENANT.
1917—"It's pretty bad, but I'll try to clean it up."
—Marcus in the New York *Times.*

RINGING OUT 1916.

international exchange than the English pound sterling. Toward the end of the year Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, said the buying power of Great Britain and her Allies was limited by the rate at which wealth in pounds sterling could be converted into dollar exchange. Partly to expedite that process, the Bank of England, hitherto the most aloof of all financial institutions, entered into financial relations with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The money center of the world, tho it be so only for the duration of the war, has shifted to New York."

As dubious evidence of "good times" we have the statement of *Bradstreet's* that there were 16,498 failures reported to it during 1916, which is a decrease of 13.3 per cent. from the preceding year, and of 1.6 per cent. from 1914, but an increase of 13.3 per cent. over 1913, and of 75 per cent. over 1906. Finally, in a survey of the year as a whole, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* observes that it can not be determined now "whether the crest of the present prosperity has been reached," and it holds that "there should be no material recession or depression following the establishment of peace, if proper safeguards are employed to maintain the world's commerce."

BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR

IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE is the cautionary editorial message of sundry observers, especially those of the financial press, as they forecast readjustments in the world's trade that will follow the end of hostilities. This country and other neutrals will no longer enjoy a kind of war-monopoly, such as has been their fortune for two years past, and the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* says "we have to-day a challenge to American ingenuity and business foresight to heed the summons of the hour and prepare for a new day in which old things will largely have passed away." This financial authority informs us that pressure from various directions is already being put upon Congress to provide for this new industrial and commercial situation, tho there is a good deal of doubt as to just what the situation will be. To try to pierce the veil of uncertainty, we are asked then to consider the main present and future industrial and economic factors in the warring countries. First, there is organization both for production and for competition, much developed by the exigencies of the war. Then there is the problem of labor, continuing cheap in comparison with ours because of the introduction of women and their unexpected efficiency. Thirdly, there is increased production coupled with lower cost and probably some accumulation of stocks in certain directions. How, then, shall we cope with these factors?

"The situation before us is to be met first of all by open doors. This is clearly the primary condition. In the long run, we can only sell to those from whom we can buy. Trade, or exchange, is the fundamental condition of commerce. Where industry needs development, some other means should be found than by shutting out those who have something to sell, or making it difficult to secure free exchange. Good highways, highly efficient railway systems, an abundance of swift and cheap transportation over all seas, will have a greater importance to us than ever in the past. Free access to the markets of the world and open doors in all nations will be of prime importance even if to secure them we have to throw our own doors open. It will be discovered that the best protection for industry, as the most honorable, is to demand the best and to strive to provide for every man both the means of producing the best and a market for his product. The path of prosperity for America should certainly not be fear of what others may have to sell, or to have our place in the world hedged in on any side by closed doors."

Particular stress is laid by this journal on our need of organization, a quality that is being understood in a new way by the belligerents, who will be sure "to carry it into every department of their industrial and commercial life." Hitherto we have been content largely with seeing organization applied in certain great industries, but now it has become "a vital truth, and must be thoroughly studied and universally applied." In line with this journal's thought on organization is the utterance of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, who is reported as saying in an address in Chicago:

> "State socialism in Europe may develop problems—the like of which have never concerned our minds. We may have to meet collective buying, state-aided industries, forms of governmental cooperation with business quite outside our range of thought. Governmental control of ocean-borne commerce and novel factors in international finance will be subjects for national consideration. Indeed, there may ultimately come out of the great war changes in forms of government that will have profound and world-wide influence."

The first effect of peace, notes the January Bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, will be a shifting of the demand from war-goods to peace-goods. An enormous amount of work will be required in Europe to restore industrial order, and in other countries to make up for the time that has been lost. There will be a great outlet for agricultural implements, we are told, and for machinery of various kinds, "to make up the loss of man-power." The shipping industry will have a long program ahead of it, which will be an important factor in the steel market, and there is every reason to believe that the railways of Europe will need new equipment. The demand for our raw material, such as lumber and the metals, and for agricultural products will be strong, while the reduction of the number of meat-animals that has occurred in Europe will require years to replace, and the loss of horses "threatens to interfere seriously with farm operations." These are some of the prolonged effects of the war. Moreover, "there is work which ought to be done in this country, and which is delayed by the high costs now prevailing. In one immense field it is known there has been failure for ten years to keep pace with the country's development, and that is in the improvement of railway facilities, particularly at the terminals."

While the New York *Journal of Commerce* scoffs at the idea that there will be any surplus of goods over domestic needs when the warring countries are at peace to be "speedily dumped" upon the American markets, it holds that, on the other hand, not for a good while will there be a large demand for our products after that for war-supplies falls off, because there will be "a seriously impaired power to pay for them." Our exports to those countries, we are told, are sure for a time to be even less than before the war, and the building up to a new, normal level will be slow at first. Considering the stimulus to action received in France and Great Britain during the war, this authority notes, and the bringing together of forces and cooperation for the largest results at the lowest cost, it is probable that the economic power of these nations will be "permanently increased," and they will soon become "stronger than ever in the competition of the world."

A revised tariff is looked upon by some of our financial authorities as a first line of defense when peace comes. This is "fundamental," according to George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who, in an address before that city's Association of Commerce, said in part:

> "The tariff question is intimately related to the labor problem. We can not allow too much of the cheap-labor commodities of Europe to come in after the war. We are in danger of serious labor disturbances when the high-priced men have to go back to normal salaries."

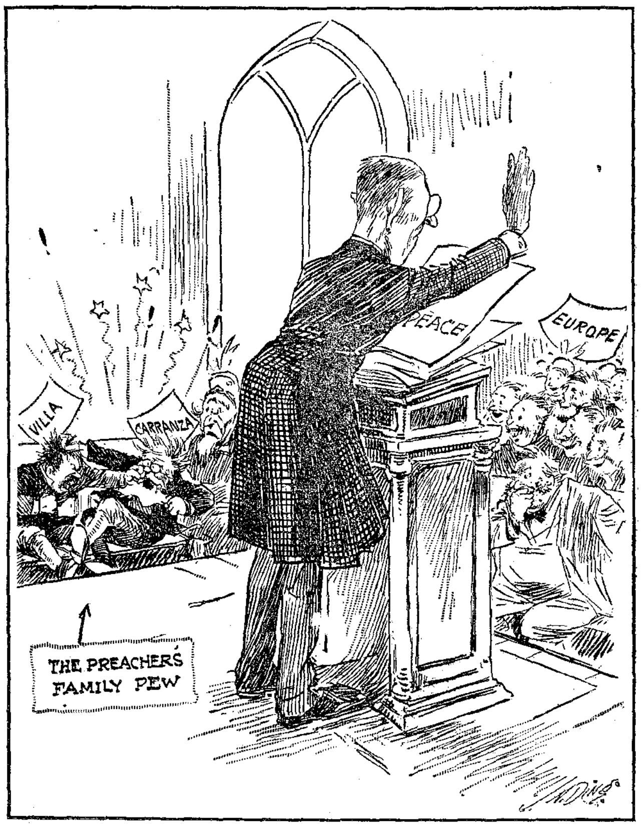
Of like mind is George W. Perkins, of New York, who bases his plan of peace-preparedness on two lines, which he lays down in an interview in *Collier's Weekly*, as follows:

> "In the first place we must have a Federal tariff commission. It can not come too quickly. It should be in constant session,

> studying both our tariff and the tariffs of all other countries—studying and acting from a scientific, and never from a political, point of view. Such a board must be permanent, non-partizan, expert, with the broadest possible powers. . . . . . .
>
> "The other thing that should be done at once is the creation of a Federal incorporation act. Through transportation, through electrical communication, we have completely outgrown the boundaries of our separate States, with their weak and contradictory corporation laws. Just remember this thing."

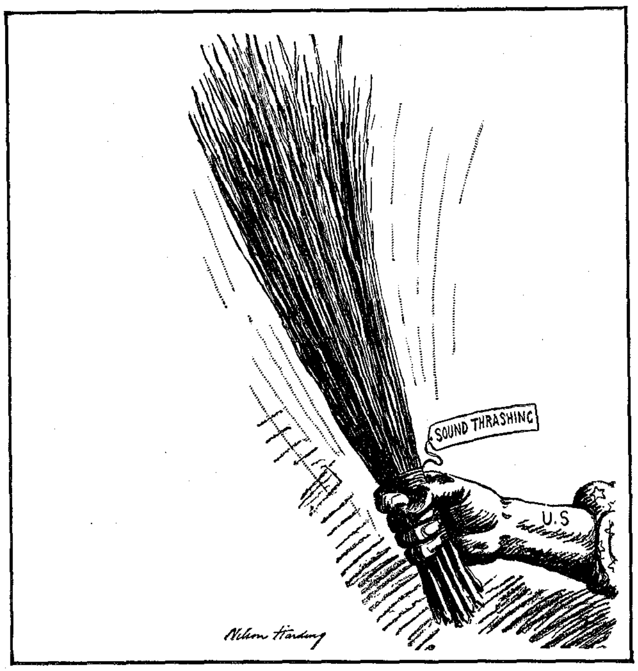
CARRANZA'S "LAST CHANCE"

IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, Mr. Wilson received 9,116,296 votes, and 9,116,296 voters, approximately speaking, would, the Springfield *Republican* thinks, probably say to him to-day, "Give Carranza another chance." But there are editors who do not believe the First Chief deserves another chance. He has rejected the protocol drawn up by the Mexican-American Commission providing for the withdrawal of the Pershing force with certain mild conditions, and he has shown either weakness or bad faith, they think, by allowing Villa to regain power in northern Mexico. Mexico, the Nashville *Banner* now fears, can only "be made to respect the rights of the United States through fear of this country's superior power." Why, protests the Detroit *Free Press*, "one would think that Washington was dealing with a great European Power and trying to clean up some delicate and dangerous situation; whereas it is only engaged in putting over a trivial matter that ought to be ended by a sharp ultimatum with a sting in it." But President Wilson does not seem to be preparing to follow such advice as this. The well-informed correspondent of the New York *Times* at Washington expects to hear it announced before very long that the American forces in Mexico will be voluntarily withdrawn, that Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador to Mexico, will soon be ordered to his post, and "that despite the inability of the Joint International Commission to arrange a troop-withdrawal agreement satisfactory to both Governments, the Commission may be kept alive to consider other questions, no final decision to be reached on these questions until after the troops have been withdrawn." Since "Carranza's position is a delicate and a difficult one," the New York *Journal of Commerce* believes "our Government can afford to be patient."



THE PROVERBIAL PREACHER'S SONS.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.



MEXICO'S URGENT NEED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

And this thought is thus developed in detail by the Springfield *Republican* in the editorial already quoted:

> "General Carranza's position regarding the Pershing expedition is this: Its prolonged presence in Mexico steadily weakens the *de facto* Government, already recognized by the United States, because the Villistas represent to the Mexican people that Carranza is indifferent to the occupation of Mexican territory by a foreign army; or is incapable of securing its retirement. That Villa's gain in military strength in the past two months has been due more or less to the popular success of such an appeal to Mexican patriotism is wholly probable. Granted the right of the United States, in the first instance, to pursue into Mexico the Villa bandits who had attacked Columbus, N. M.—and no one in this country condemned the pursuit—there is a good case for our Government in demanding guaranties from Carranza regarding the adequate policing of the Mexican side of the border before withdrawing Pershing's forces. But the fact is that paper guaranties would be worthless.
>
> "It is also a fact that if Carranza should sign a protocol recognizing the right of the United States troops to remain forty days in Mexico before marching back across the border, he would expose himself to attack by his enemies at home for conceding the principle of a legal invasion of Mexico by foreign military forces, in the absence of express treaty stipulations conveying to the United States such a privilege. In Mexican domestic politics this is a very important point for the *de facto* Government to consider, altho from our American point of view the legal principle of unqualified sovereignty, to which Carranza clings so tenaciously, utterly collapsed under the strain of actual conditions and necessities when the Columbus raid took place.
>
> "The present conditions are such that rather than indirectly promote the fall of Carranza's Government, the Administration should go to the extreme of concession and withdraw Pershing's forces from Mexico unconditionally, in accordance with the *de facto* Government's representations concerning the seriousness of its position. It is perfectly clear that such a concession can not be wrung from the President of the United States by coercion; Carranza is helpless against the Pershing expedition. It is a concession, however, which evidently needs to be made in order that the Carranza Government may be given every possible chance to maintain itself in Mexico and solve the problem of the Mexican revolution.
>
> "The border can be protected without keeping Pershing in Mexico. The regular Army is now considerably larger than it was last spring, and it will increase gradually in size; there are Guard regiments also available. The precedent set by the

Pershing invasion of Mexico will be sufficient to determine the Government's future course in dealing with serious border-raids. The immediate thing to do is to give Carranza all the chance he believes himself entitled to; and to that end it may be hoped that the President will send Mr. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico City immediately after sending orders to General Pershing to come home."

This advice is based on the most friendly feeling toward Carranza and the most optimistic view of his prospects. But the Philadelphia *Record*, a supporter of the Wilson policies, is losing its faith in the Carranza régime. The *de facto* Government, it declares, "is gradually disproving its right to be regarded as a Government." What, it asks, is the next step for our own Government to take? *The Record* does not presume that the United States has any intention of conquering Mexico and setting up a Government of its own. "Nor is it probable that the United States will make a common cause with Villa to overthrow Carranza and set up Villa in his place." But two courses of action are open if it becomes "impossible to do anything more with Carranza":

"One is to reenforce Pershing and set him free to hunt down the bandits wherever he can find them. That would involve us in war with Mexico if Carranza should resist our troops. For six months Pershing has been standing still while diplomacy tried to settle the boundary difficulties. The United States might increase Pershing's force and wage war on the bandits, and any forces that cooperated with them.

"Or we might recall Pershing to the vicinity of the border, and establish our own patrol through northern Mexico, say, within fifty miles of the border. Our interest is limited to the maintenance of peace along the boundary. We might do that without any agreement with Carranza, or any other factional chief. We could keep the fighting, whatever there is of it, on Mexican soil instead of ours. We could keep our troops within, say, fifty miles of the border, which would be substantial evidence that we were not trying to conquer the country.

"Either course means fighting, but it does not mean conquest or invasion of Mexico beyond the distance necessary to secure our own territory from invasion. Either would be a far more moderate program than the effort to overthrow the *de facto* Government and set up something in its place."

Speaking as a consistent opponent of the President's Mexican policy, the New York *Evening Mail* suggests a more drastic program. It laughs at the President's faith in the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, whose only motive is declared to be "a passion for power, for plunder, and for lust." As a sheer matter of self-interest, to say nothing of Mexico's needs, we must see to it that a stable Government is set up in the neighboring Republic. Mexico's bandit-revolutionists and her 13,000,000 Indians can not, in the *Evening Mail's* opinion, create a Government. But Mexico has had three dominating forces which "developed Mexican civilization" and "made Mexico what she was in the days of Diaz." These were:

"First, the Spanish conquerors of years ago; secondly, the Roman Catholic Church; thirdly, invested foreign capital. . . . The contrast between conditions in that land while those three influences dominated and conditions throughout the Carranza-Villa period marks the difference in the ultimate results of the two kinds of Government."

Sooner or later, we are told, this country must identify itself with one kind or the other. Now, "Mr. Wilson has chosen the side that has meant murder, destruction, idleness." But, protests *The Evening Mail*, "he must not be permitted to establish such a régime firmly in power by the use of American dollars." In short, says this editor: "For a Carranzista Mexico, not a dollar! For a real Mexico, millions!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AN ounce of preparedness is worth a barrel of pork.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A PLOWSHARE beaten into a sword can not so easily be beaten back again.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY is seventy-nine years old, but still looks like a lion in a den of Daniels.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD very frankly uses only its initials when he speaks of the National Guard.—*Cleveland Leader.*

AN expression from Villa as to just what he is fighting for would be appreciated by Washington.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE information that those deported Belgians are happy and contented would be more convincing if it came from them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THAT old place in the tropical sun she used to have is beginning to look mighty cozy to Germany.—*Boston Transcript.*

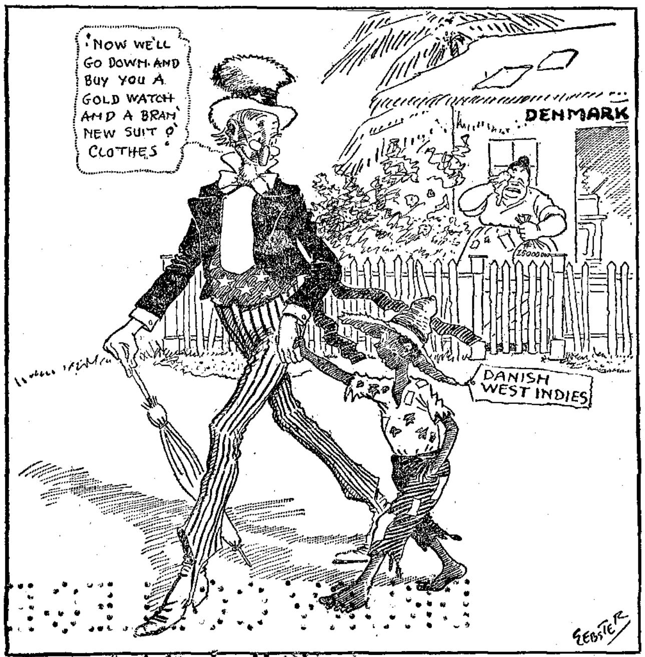
ACCORDING to unofficial forecasts, the Allies' terms will allow the Kaiser to keep his watch and one or two suits of winter underwear.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE net result of the campaign for Mr. Hughes seems to have been to put $3,829,260 and Hiram Johnson into active circulation.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WALL STREET is a little calmer, but occasional shivers still run down Broad and Exchange at the thought that peace may break out again at any moment.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Kaiser suggests holding the immediate peace-conference in some "neutral city," which lets Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis out of the running.—*La Crosse Leader-Press.*

A GOOD example of the topsyturvy conditions growing out of the war is afforded by the arrest of those militant suffragettes for participating in a peace-demonstration in London.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*


"NOW WE'LL GO DOWN AND BUY YOU A GOLD WATCH AND A BRAN' NEW SUIT O' CLOTHES"
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DANISH WEST INDIES
WEBSTER

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BEING ADOPTED BY A RICH OLD GENTLEMAN.

—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

PEACE-PROPOSALS without terms are as dead as faith without works.—*Louisville Post.*

EVIDENTLY Roumania misjudged the temperature of the water when she jumped in.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SWITZERLAND'S peace-proposals are beginning to look like a chunk of her famous dairy product.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT has been a great year for all financial institutions. Even the pawnshops report a record prosperity.—*New York World.*

IT is now evident that Germany can reply to some notes much more promptly than to others.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ENTENTE Allies' New Year's resolutions seem more convincing than most.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PEACE comes roaring onward with all the meteoric rush of an invalid snail with a ball and chain attached to his tail.—*Kansas City Star.*

SECRETARY LANSING'S postscripts to the peace-note suggest the advisability of having a woman in the cabinet to handle such matters expertly.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Allies consider that it will be time enough to discuss a league to enforce peace when they have finally crusht the league to enforce war.—*Boston Transcript.*

WILSON protests that his note was not intended as a demand for peace, and, judging from the Kaiser's reply, that was thoroughly understood in Germany.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ONE variety of lumber which is sure to go up is mahogany—three million feet of it have just been ordered by the British Government for making aeroplane-propellers.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE congressmen regard that $25,000,000 paid for the Danish West Indies as sheer waste, as it might be used for deepening creeks in their districts so as to make them navigable by motor-boats.—*Janesville Gazette.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT THE ALLIES MEAN BY PEACE

THE SLASHING INDICTMENT which the ten Allies bring against the Central Powers in their reply to the Teutonic peace-note is but a prelude to much harsher things, if we can judge from more or less inspired articles appearing in the French and English papers. One thing seems indicated, and that is the determination of the Entente to fight on until a positive decision is reached, and their confidence in final victory is only equaled by the similar certainty on the part of their adversaries. From every quarter this note of determination to continue the struggle is sounded. In the Russian Duma, Professor Milukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, thus voiced the popular determination to overthrow the German forces both within and without the Empire:

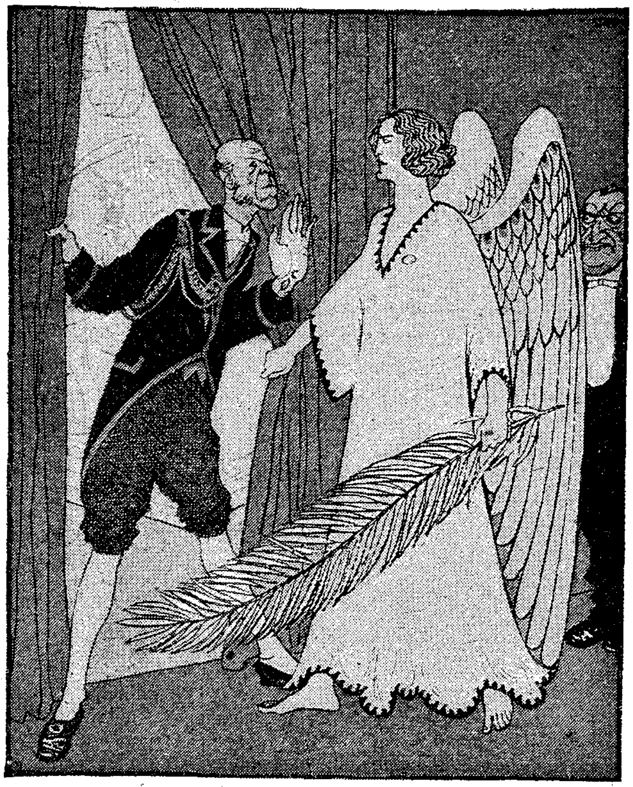
> "We must say loudly that we won't give up the fight until our aim is reached. The moral support of the entire nation will give weight to our decision. In the interior, as elsewhere, a complete change is necessary before the objects mentioned in the Emperor's ukase can be achieved."

The views of London are as emphatic as those of Petrograd, for we find *The Evening Standard* writing:

> "It is now quite time that belligerents and neutrals understood the true situation. The Allies believe they can inflict very shortly a crushing military defeat on Germany. She will then be offered peace on the lines of restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, relinquishing of her spoils, the loss of her colonies, and the payment of suitable indemnities, while her allies will have to meet the minimum demands of Russia and Italy."

More detailed is the summary of what the Allies intend to do when, to quote the words of Sir Hedley Le Bas in the *Westminster Gazette*, "as victors they dictate and do not negotiate," which we find set out in the London *Spectator*. This influential weekly, which so often voices the views of the English governing class, is not, in any sense of the term, an inspired organ; none the less it has a curious habit of foreshadowing with remarkable precision the position subsequently taken by the Government. *The Spectator* sketches these stiff demands:

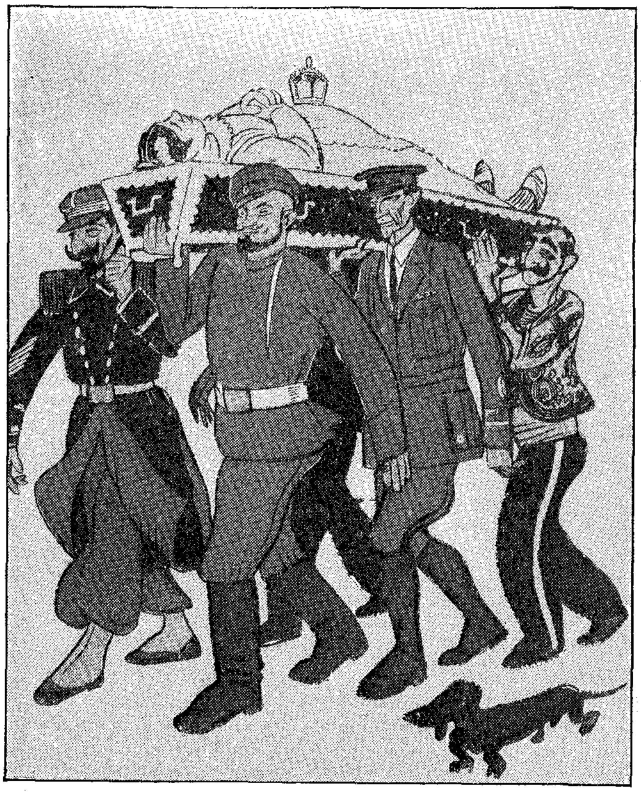
> "The peace-terms are to start from the *status quo* before the war, thus including the evacuation of the whole of northern France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and of all lands taken from Servia, Roumania, Russia, and Montenegro.
>
> "Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. The Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein is to go to Denmark; and Posen, Polish Prussia, and Austrian Poland are to be added to the new subkingdom of Poland which the Czar has pledged to create.
>
> "The Slavs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc., are to be created into a new kingdom.
>
> "Bohemia to be an independent state.
>
> "The Roumanian section of Transylvania is to be added to Roumania.
>
> "The whole Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste, Istria, and other portions of Austria which are Italian in blood or feeling to be added to Italy.
>
> "Turkey to yield Constantinople and the Straits to Russia.
>
> "The Armenians to be put under Russian tutelage.
>
> "The Arabs to be freed, while Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia are to be under external protection guaranteeing tranquillity.
>
> "The German colonies to remain in the hands of the Entente. Moreover, a money indemnity for the ruin Germany has done in Belgium, France, Servia, Montenegro, etc.
>
> "Regarding shipping, Germany to make reparation in kind for all ships of commerce destroyed ton for ton, neutral shipping to



THE ULTIMATUM.

PEACE—"This year, however, I will not be kept out."

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

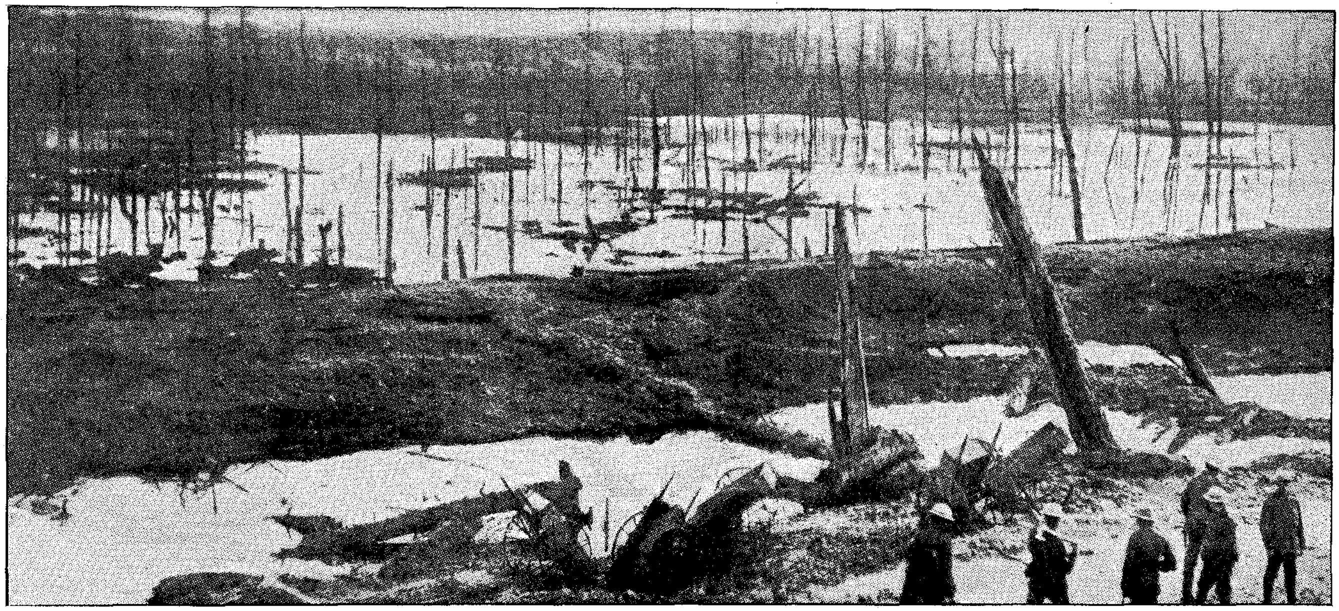


FROM BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S SPEECH.

"Germany after the war will be at peace and, with folded arms, will be borne upon the shoulders of her present enemies."

—*Novy Satirikon* (Petrograd).

TWO DIVERGENT PEACE-PROPHECIES.



WHAT HALTED THE SOMME DRIVE.

On the Western front the British have found "General Mud" a more formidable adversary than the Germans. Describing the conditions faced by the Canadian troops, Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, writes: "Away behind them . . . stretched eight miles or so of quagmire, through which on dry days our armies had fought since the beginning. It was that great battle-field churned up by shell-fire and mine-explosions during four months and more of ceaseless bombardment, and now all slimy and glutinous in a series of swamps. What had been an hour's walk on summer days became a weary and difficult trudge in winter, and then men floundered between the shell-holes and the mud-hills like lost souls in infernal darkness. The question of getting up supplies to the fighting men became a vital problem."

be replaced only after all the demands of the Allies have been satisfied.

"The German Navy to be handed over and distributed among the Entente nations.

"As a guaranty against future war, the Allies are to insist upon the democratization of the German Government.

"The Kiel Canal to be neutralized, under an international non-German commission, including the Entente countries, the United States, and other neutrals."

In Germany some such terms are evidently expected, for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, as if in rejection of them, writes:

"If peace-terms are concluded to-day, the Entente Allies must renounce all their plans for conquest and Russia must give up her idea of conquering Constantinople, the Balkans, Galicia, and the parts of Prussia inhabited by Poles. France must renounce Alsace-Lorraine and Servia must give up the idea of taking over the southeastern part of Austria-Hungary. The Entente Powers must agree to furnish certain guarantes and make certain frontier rectifications on behalf of Germany and her allies, especially in the east and southeast. Great Britain must, perhaps, even grant freedom of the seas."

Stringent peace-conditions seem to have occupied the Allied mind for a considerable time, for as far back as October last the London *New Statesman*, whose attitude is usually benignantly pacifist, thus outlined the Allies' terms in striking agreement with those set forth by *The Spectator*. They run:

"1. Germany to agree to a stringent limitation of her military and naval armaments for a number of years in order to give the Allies the opportunity of reducing their own military and naval burdens.

"2. Frontiers to be modified as far as possible in accordance with ethnographical divisions. Alsace-Lorraine to pass to France; Istria and the Trentino to Italy. The Austro-Hungarian Empire to be broken up into its national components. Constantinople to be controlled by Russia. Poland to be a semiautonomous state within the Russian Empire, and to include Posen and Galicia, but not Danzig.

"3. The German Colonies to be retained by the Allies under a scheme securing that all dependencies which can not be colonized by white men shall be governed primarily in the interests of the inhabitants, with equal trading rights for all nationalities.

"4. Belgium to be fully reinstated and indemnified by Germany, with 'compensation for disturbance.'

"5. No other indemnities to be demanded by the Allies except in respect of actual damage suffered. Damage to merchant shipping to be made good in kind."

THE SOMME DRIVE ENDED

"A GREAT BATTLE SYMPHONY, the first notes of which sounded at the beginning of July and whose last discords died in the middle of November." Such is the epigrammatic summary of a German officer who had seen Britain's "Big Push" begin and end. The Somme Drive, which cost Great Britain over half a million men, was heralded as the great effort of the Entente to break through the German lines and drive the invader from the soil of France. If this were the real aim of the Allies, the drive must be counted as a failure, but Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his dispatch summarizing the whole campaign, claims a victory for the Allies. He says that there was a threefold aim in view, and that each one was successfully accomplished:

"The object of that offensive was threefold: To relieve pressure on Verdun, to assist our Allies in the other theaters of war by stopping any further transfer of German troops from the Western front, to wear down the strength of the forces opposed to us."

The first object of the drive was a success. It is a matter of record that the German assault on Verdun, a long and costly operation, stopt almost immediately, and the French have won back, with comparative ease, terrane which cost the Central Powers many valuable lives. The second object of the drive may, perhaps, be counted a failure, for the Teutonic forces were sufficiently powerful not only to meet the full force of the Allied attack, but also to transfer sufficient troops to conduct a vigorous and successful Balkan campaign. As regards the third object, Sir Douglas Haig writes:

"The third great object of the Allied operations on the Somme was the wearing down of the enemy's powers of resistance. Any statement as to the extent to which this has been attained must depend in some degree on estimates. There is, nevertheless, sufficient evidence to place beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were very considerably higher than those of the Allies, while morally the balance of advantage on our side is still greater. During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of large numbers of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even larger numbers became latterly decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle. Aided by the great depth of his defenses and by frequent reliefs, which his resources of men enabled him to effect, discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But toward the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there is no doubt that his power of resistance very seriously diminished."

Once again Nature has proved that she is stronger than man, and, despite superhuman efforts on the part of the Allies, and especially of the Canadian and Australian soldiers, to whom their German adversaries have paid generous tributes, she has brought the battle to a standstill. How she did it let Sir Douglas Haig tell:

"We had at last reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had as yet attained. The resistance of troops opposed to us had seriously weakened in the course of recent operations, and there is no reason to suppose that the effort required was not within our powers. . . . Unfortunately, at this juncture, very unfavorable weather set in and continued with scarcely a break during the remainder of October and the early part of November. Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery, and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads, broken by countless shell-craters, rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food-stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap to the full the advantage we had gained."

Sir Douglas Haig refuses to admit that the drive has ended; he says that "bad weather has given the enemy a respite." The Big Push will be resumed, but victory has already been won, he avers, and the German Army—

"despite all advantages of the defensive, and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this."

Commenting on the Field-Marshal's report, the London *Morning Post* writes:

"What is the lesson of the Somme? There are many, but the moral with which we are chiefly concerned to-day is that the battle was scarcely ended—indeed, it is not ended yet—ere Germany asked for peace. Haig tells us 'the enemy's power is not yet broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies have been fighting have been attained,' but he adds that the 'Somme battle has placed beyond a doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects.'

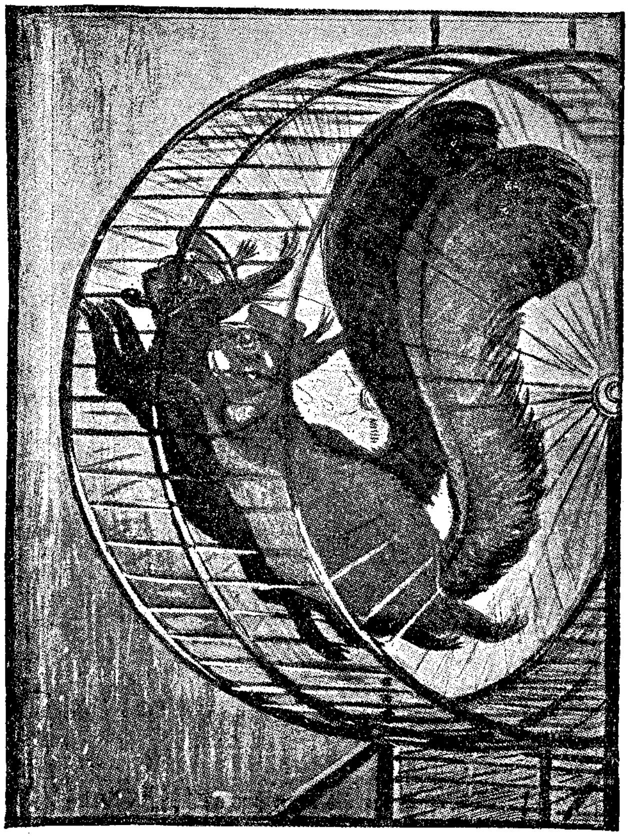
"In these simple words, which must resound in German ears like thunder, lies the whole explanation of the German proposals. Therefore all that the Allies need to consider is whether or not Germany will concede the objects for which the Allies are fighting or will prefer to continue to resist until her resistance is broken. It follows also that any suggestion made on the part of neutrals that a compromise might be effected is, in fact, an attempt to spare Germany, and as such is a violation of neutrality."

The German view of the campaign is found in a wireless dispatch from the official Overseas News Agency, which runs:

"The battle of the Somme has come to a standstill at the moment when Germany has reached a temporary superiority over the war-implements of the Anglo-French at this place.

"In order to quiet public opinion in Entente countries concerning the failure on the Somme front, the Entente press endeavor by the publication of the oldest incidents of the Somme battle to give the impression that the battle is still going on favorably for the Entente. Since no new successes can be reported now, the old ones are reported again and again, and the superiority in artillery and aviation is pointed out.

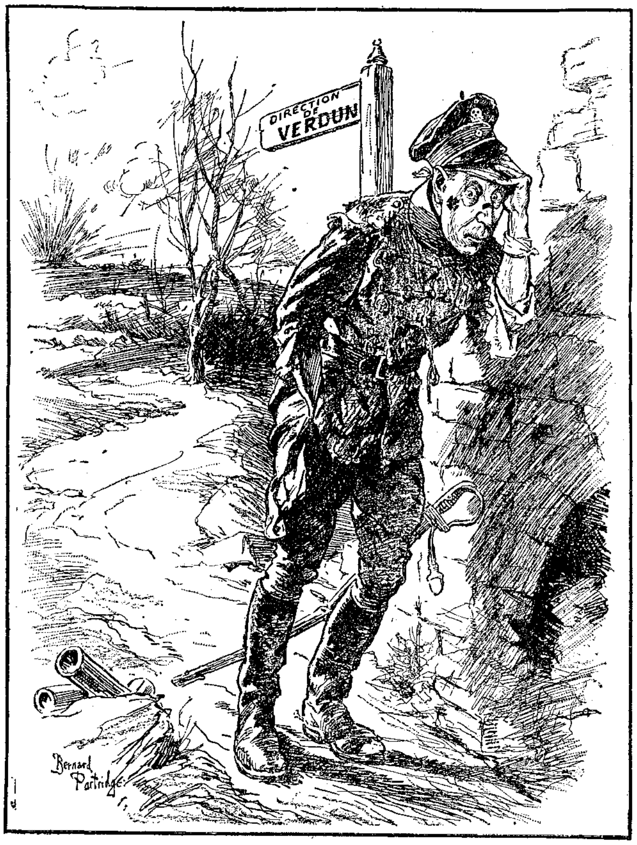
"The fact that Germany's artillery is at least equal to that of the Entente, while she is superior as to flying-machines, is proved by the figures published daily concerning the number of hostile machines shot down. The increasing strength of Germany's war-industry is illustrated by the fact that Germany is not only successfully resisting the combined Anglo-French offensive forces on the West front, but simultaneously has concentrated an attacking force and artillery on the Roumanian front."



THE SOMME OFFENSIVE.

England and France in the Squirrel-Cage—"What think you, brother, shall we not soon reach the Rhine?"

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



THE RETURN JOURNEY.

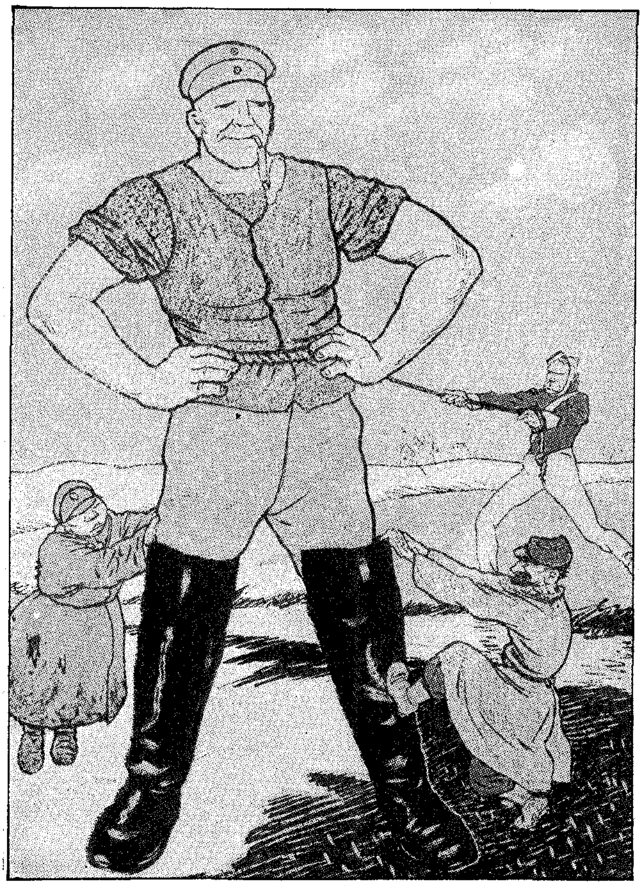
Little Willie—"This'll want a lot of explaining."

—*Punch* (London).

WHAT THE SOMME DRIVE ACCOMPLISHED.

GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR

NO LASTING PEACE appears, whatever may be the official views of the Government, to enter into the calculations of some of the captains of industry in Germany, at least if the views of Dr. Walter Rathenau are typical. As the head of one of the greatest electrical industries in the world, the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, popularly known as the "A. E. G.," Dr. Rathenau occupies high rank among the commercial magnates of the Fatherland, while his genius for organization is such that, since the war began, the task of mobilizing industry has been committed to his charge by the Government. Under these circumstances, Dr. Rathenau's utterances acquire special significance, and it is somewhat of a shock to find an article from his pen in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, in which he discusses the need of industrial preparation for a future war, which he apparently regards as inevitable. He says:



UNCONQUERABLE.

"As long as Michel wears these Bismarck boots, no power on earth can pull him down."

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "We began the war a year too soon. When we have secured a German peace we must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader and firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw materials essential to the Army must not only continue their work, but enter into it upon lines of increased energy, forming thus the kernel of economic Germany in preparing in the economic sense for the next war. We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material or essentials of raw material, and secure immense reserves to remain unused until a day in the future. We must organize as genuine an industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization. Every technician or semitechnician, enrolled or not in the list of mobilized, must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a given establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war its entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the Army upon demand.
>
> "It must also be determined in advance just what quantities and sort of essentials such establishment can furnish the Army in a given time. Each establishment also should be required to furnish a detailed list of workmen who can be dispensed with, these alone to be mobilized in the military sense."

While preparations must be made at home, Dr. Rathenau would have the diplomats of the Fatherland busy abroad in order that some of the experiences of this war may be obviated in the future. He writes:

> "We must finally establish some definite commercial understanding with nations outside Europe that will offer them advantages to be duly specified in detail whereby these nations, as neutrals, will find it to their direct disadvantage commercially to trade or sell munitions during war to either ourselves or our enemies. We can afford to offer such conditions ourselves. And finally, when the next war comes, it must not be a year too soon."

These frank utterances from one of the leading capitalists of Germany have produced in France a marked reaction against peace, and we find that brilliant French author and academician, Mr. René Bazin, using Dr. Rathenau's article as a text for an impassioned appeal to the United States not to insist too strongly on peace-proposals at the present time. Mr. Bazin writes:

> "Here, in a nutshell, is what Allied Europe has long understood, and what has not been truly understood in the United States save by a relative few.
>
> "It is the reason why the war would be continued for ten years if necessary by France, England, and their allies. It is the reason why nothing short of the 'knockout' will serve. It is the reason why any talk or effort for peace would be ill received, even if backed by the best of motives and official sanction from the greatest of neutrals, or the smallest, or all the neutrals collectively.
>
> "The war-cloud that hung over Europe for thirty years prior to August, 1914, must be dispersed finally and forever. The intolerable conditions prevailing must be finally made impossible of repetition. The horrors and miseries, the suffering and privation, the whole gamut of evil that no single individual can understand through reading the writing of another, that must be seen, felt, experienced through the senses to be grasped even in the least sense, must never again be a worldly portion.
>
> "This will only be possible through making war against war until a humane peace is the reward. It would be as impossible under a German peace as would a railway-journey to Mars."

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE—The gigantic strides that America has made in foreign commerce have excited no little comment and some uneasiness among the European nations. The views exprest in the Manchester *Guardian* show how American progress is regarded by one of our greatest trade rivals:

> "Few people appreciate the magnitude of America's commercial progress during the war. This year her foreign trade will amount to $8,000,000,000, one-fifth of the whole foreign trade of the world. Her foreign trade in 1916 is half again as great as in 1915 and twice as great as in 1914. No doubt, higher prices have their part in this expansion, but it is noteworthy that 60 per cent. of America's exports in the current year are constituted by manufactures. America has been penetrating into markets left vacant by the warlike preoccupations of the belligerents; she has been lending money broadcast to neutrals as well as to belligerents; she has been obtaining valuable concessions; and she has been and is organizing corporations for pushing American commerce and industry and finance in foreign countries.
>
> "No doubt when peace comes she will have to meet a revived and severe competition, but she will face it better equipped in certain important respects than nearly all her rivals. She will have a currency neither inflated nor depreciated; only England among the belligerents can now say the like. She will, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, have a banking system not heavily loaded with paper not readily realizable. She will have a great amount of capital available for investment and an ample margin for the extension of credit both to her own business men and to the outside world. These advantages, coupled with American tenacity of purpose, fertility of resource, and talent for organization, will assuredly make the United States a very formidable competitor in the markets of the world."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE DOG AS A MENACE

WOOL-PRODUCERS are waging a wide-spread and determined fight against what they term "the menace of the dog." The sheep, they say, are "too good for dog-meat." Sheep-raising means a welcome increase of both the food-supply and the clothing-supply, with a consequent drop in prices. But sheep can not be raised where there are dogs, and dogs are non-producers; they consume food and increase the supply of nothing valuable. Not only so, but flocks of sheep are a valuable agent in the reclamation of waste and cut-over lands. All live stock tend to keep farms from reverting to the wild state, and sheep are foremost in performing this service. Therefore the shepherds cry "Down with the dog!" Their representative, Robert M. Carrons, a recognized authority on the sheep industry and a leader in the fight against canine rapacity, states his case in *Town Development* (New York) as follows:

"Some years ago Washington County, Pennsylvania, was the greatest wool-producing county in the entire world. Statistics and official records show this. The history of the sheep business in this county is the history of clean farms along with some other desirable and wholesome consequences. To-day Washington County, Pennsylvania, is far from being the banner wool county of the world, and it is to be regretted that conditions have so far changed as to make a return to sheep and flock husbandry in this section a matter of doubtful propriety. And, in discussing the utility of sheep in the reclamation of waste land I wish to show the menace to this great industry of such value to the human family.

"That great menace to the sheep industry is found in dogs. The future of the sheep industry in Washington County, Pennsylvania, is dark, not that sheep would not pay with the present demand for and price of wool and mutton, but because they can not be protected from the ravages of the dogs which roam over the hills of this and many other counties where once sheep were the mainstay of life and prosperity. . . . . . .

"Conditions which make possible the recurrence of such tragedies are what deter the farmers and landowners from again embarking in a forlorn enterprise. As long as the danger of wholesale destruction of his flocks threatens, the prudent and compassionate man who remembers hesitates at the risk.

"When we consider that 20 per cent. of the earnings of labor are spent for food composed of animal products—including meats, eggs, butter, milk, and cheese—and another 20 per cent. for clothing classed as animal products—shoes and wearing-apparel into which wool enters—one would imagine that any endeavor or plan to increase the production of the food- and clothing-supply would be hailed with boisterous delight by the laboring people. But such is not true. Those who complain most bitterly about hard times and the high cost of the things they eat and wear are the last persons to encourage a change by helping to surmount the obstacles to more and cheaper supplies.

"Every dog, owned by rich or poor family, eats, and what he eats, while in some cases it is of little value, costs somebody something. Statistics which have been collected show that to feed a dog costs the owner, or some one, on the average, thirty-four dollars a year. Thus, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, alone, the twenty thousand dogs which have practically put the sheep industry out of business constitute a tax upon production of $680,000 per year. And this does not take into account the vast, inestimable loss to the farmer population which the keeping of these semidomesticated wolves makes certain, because of the universal custom of unrestraint under which dogs live. This does not take into account the diseases which dogs in their wanderings pick up and carry from place to place, from family to family—diseases such as hog-cholera and the foot-and-mouth disease among animals, which have cost the country millions; and diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and the like which have taken heavy toll of life among the people. This does not take into account their filth and contaminating presence in all public places, in business houses, and in groceries and meat-markets where 'Rab and his Friends' are frequently in evidence. This does not take into account rabies and the risk from this incomparably dread disease."

The time has come for a reaction, Mr. Carrons thinks. There should be a law to relieve the condition that makes sheep husbandry so great a risk that few farmers have the heart to undertake it. Our future existence, he explains, depends upon the conservation of our lands, upon the preservation of their fertility. No system of farming so surely accomplishes this purpose as that which contemplates the keeping of live stock. He goes on:

"By force of necessity we are left but the one choice—to graze as much of our land as possible, producing as much gain to the carcass of the grazing animal as is possible during the summer months on pasture, and if no other way appears in each individual case, market before the feeding season or winter.

"Sheep, by reason of their natural aptitude to eat or browse on the rougher vegetation that other animals would reject, make the ideal grazing stock for a region where such growth abounds. They will clear up and convert such lands into clean grass-lands in a surprizingly short time. Some of the goat breeds, Angoras in particular, have been greatly advertised for their excellence for the same purpose. Investigation of these claims, however, seems to indicate that the different breeds of goats are no better rubbish-destroyers than sheep, generally speaking, and with the added advantage in favor of the sheep that the profit from the keeping of goats does not equal that from the sheep. Lately some attempts have been made to popularize the breeding of so-called fur-bearing sheep. The 'fur' is really the young lambskin, called 'Persian Lamb' by the trade. The younger the lamb the better, for within a few days the curl deteriorates. Consequently the lamb must be killed before its flesh is of any value.

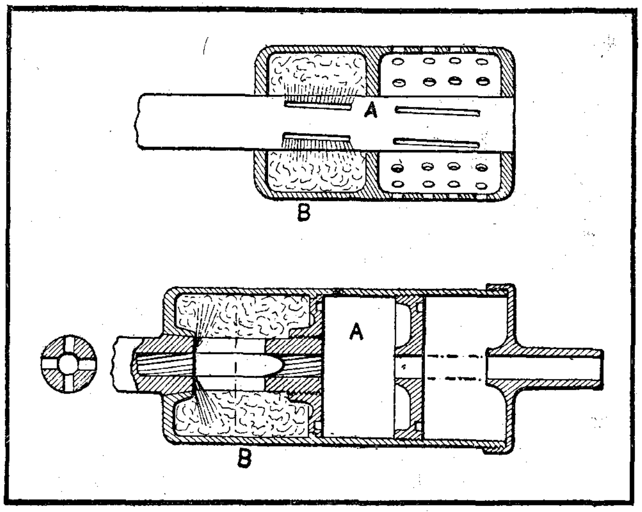
"It does not appear to us that with our conditions any change from the old-established breeds of sheep that are acclimated to our locality is necessary or advisable. We presume no breed equals the Merinos for herding in large flocks, and even they do better not to be excessively crowded.

"For cleaning up quickly a clearing or farm run wild with worthless and trashy vegetation, nothing we know of equals a flock of healthy sheep of that class—dollar for dollar of expenditure they will outdistance the employment of men with scythes or grubbing-tools. And in addition the sheep convert the trash they eat into wool and a fair quality of mutton—entirely too good for dog-meat.

"The cut-over and waste lands need the sheep to reclaim them. The sheep need protection from the dogs, which to-day have nearly paralyzed the wool industry in many parts of the country. That is the whole situation in a word, and it seems to me that commercial organizations or individuals who seek to save the land and its richness for the upkeep of the human family should bear in mind and take steps against the menace of the dog."

HOW TO USE OLD CANALS—For many years a number of American cities, says *Engineering News* (New York), have suffered from the nuisance of abandoned canals—not only obnoxious as open sewers, but even worse than useless because their boatless waters took up useful ground in the busy areas of the town. It goes on:

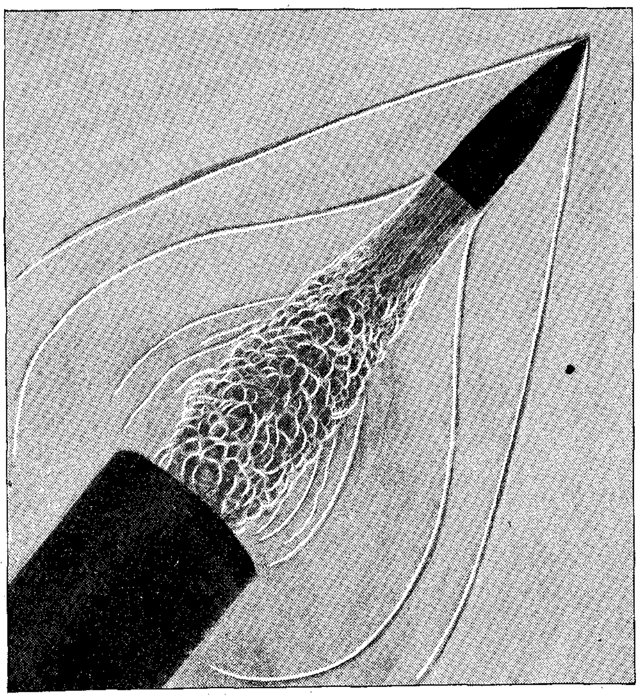
"Now several of these communities are finding, or hope to find, a use for these deep water-filled cuts by draining the canal and using the bed for rapid transit or railway-lines. In Cincinnati the proposed interurban entrance is on the Miami and Erie Canal there; in Syracuse the old Erie Canal bed will certainly in time become the route of the New York Central through the city to replace the tracks which now are the most disgraceful example of municipal disfigurement in the country; in Rochester the Erie Canal will soon be turned into new channels, permitting the use of its bed for a street-railway route. The combined advantages of ridding the city of a nuisance and of obtaining ready made a depress railway-terminal or rapid-transit route are of such importance as to recommend the procedure to any city now saddled with an unused canal."



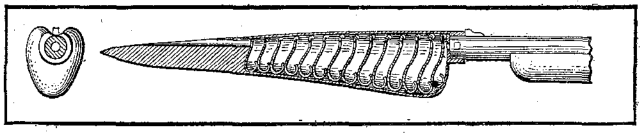
MAXIM SILENCER: TWO RECENT FORMS.

UNHEARD AND UNSEEN ARTILLERY

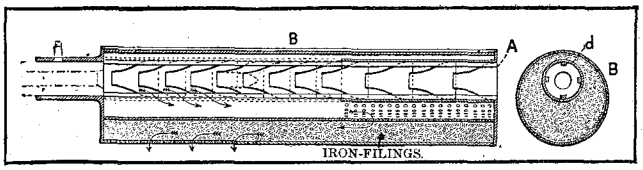
TO SEE WITHOUT BEING SEEN; to hear without being heard—these, says Nicolas Flamel, in *La Nature* (Paris, November 25), are the two greatest factors of tactical success in military operations. How can armies make use of them when the very weapons that they use are both conspicuous and noisy? In particular, says Mr. Flamel, an absolutely silent and invisible piece of artillery would fill a long-felt want. So far as smoke is concerned, that has been practically eliminated by the use of smokeless powders, consisting of nitrated organic material with no mineral salts. But it is not so easy to make a powder that shall be "flashless" as well as smokeless; and at night it is the flash, and not the smoke, that betrays the whereabouts of the gun. The flash has been lessened, tho not abolished, by the Germans, by mixing alkaline salts with the powder. All sorts of substances, Mr. Flamel tells us, have been tried—vaseline, alkaline soaps, opalates, and resinates—but with no better result. In general, decreasing the flash augments the smoke, and *vice versa*, so that this method of getting an invisible discharge is not promising. A better way may be to dilute or cool down the inflammable gas that issues from the gun just behind the projectile and produces the flash. This would have to be done in about $^1/_{100}$ second, but Mr. Flamel thinks it might be accomplished by breaking flasks of carbonic gas at the proper instant. A device that was intended to abolish smoke, flame, and noise all at once was announced by a Frenchman named Hurnbert, about fifteen years ago. His idea seems to have been to entrap the gas from the gun in a series of chambers. The most perfect development of this idea is found in the modern Maxim "silencer," which consists of a tube 4 to 6 inches long by 1½ in diameter, fastened to the mouth of a firearm. The illustrations show the interior arrangement and give an idea of how the gas is slowed down in its exit, so that when it finally gets out it produces little or no disturbance of the atmosphere. The Maxim silencer has assumed successively several different forms. A similar device has been invented by Bordenave, a Frenchman, and others have been devised by Genshow in Germany, by Childress, Thurler, King, Moore, and others. Some of these abolish flash as well as sound. Some are intended to be used with light artillery or machine guns, but apparently none of the larger types has been practically successful. Says Mr. Flamel:



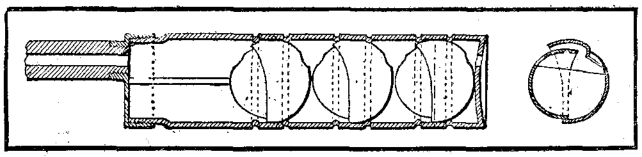
PHOTOGRAPH OF A PROJECTILE LEAVING A GUN FITTED WITH A SILENCER.



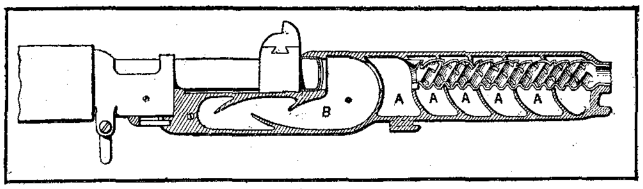
SILENCER COMBINED WITH BAYONET.



THURLER'S SILENCER.



GEORGE F. CHILDRESS'S SILENCER.

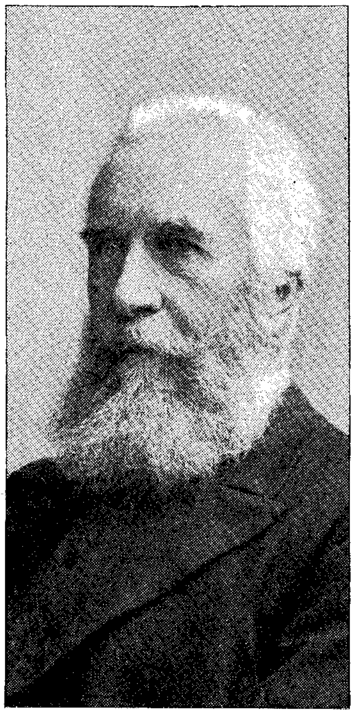


MOORE'S SILENCER.

> "Both our machine guns and those of the Germans carry masks that hide the flash, but the characteristic detonation has by no means disappeared.
>
> "The problem of the flash is most interesting for cannon of long range. In the evening, or at night, two observers, by noting the time, may, with regulated chronometers having illuminated dials, locate a battery. Three observers can do so without any timepieces. But it is of especial interest to reduce the noise of firing. The powerful voice of the gun may put courage into the soldier occasionally . . . but its repetition causes nervous depression, as does the bursting of shells.
>
> "The ideal would seem to be to have on one's own side a line of invisible, silent guns, while on the side where the shells are falling is a zone of death and smoke. . . . On one side would reign a relative calm, while the enemy's lines would be turned upside down by explosions, shrapnel, and uproar."

HAECKEL'S CONVERSION TO MILITARISM

THE FAMOUS GERMAN BIOLOGIST and philosopher, Ernst Haeckel, in the second edition of his "History of Creation," published in 1870, just before the Franco-Prussian war, exprest himself severely with regard to the effect on civilization of what he termed "military selection," by which the finest examples of the youth of a nation are marked out for slaughter, while the unfit are exempt. It is pointed out by Professor Caullery, of the Paris Sorbonne, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 11–18), that in subsequent editions these passages were successively emasculated, and finally supprest. Professor Caullery asserts that these changes marked the conversion of Haeckel to militarism. Whether or not this is true, the German philosopher's former pacifist views and his subsequent unwillingness to father them are of considerable interest. Here is one of the strongest passages quoted by Professor Caullery:



PROF. ERNST HAECKEL,

Whose early attacks on "infamous militarism" were omitted in later editions of his works.

> "This infamous militarism, the cancer of contemporary Europe, has assumed an absolute and unprecedented preponderance since universal military service, a republican institution, has been united, forming the most monstrous of hybrids, with the permanent army that serves absolutist and dynastic ends."

This passage, and others like it, were cut out in the third edition (1872), issued after Germany's victory. Following it, Haeckel goes on to express himself as follows in a passage that was left in the third edition, but had met its fate before the book reached the sixth:

> "If any one should dare to propose to put to death at birth, as the Spartans and the redskins did, imperfect infants of whom a miserable existence could be surely predicted . . . our self-styled humanitarian civilization would rightly give a cry of indignation. But this same humanitarian civilization finds it quite natural that with each explosion of war . . . hundreds and thousands of the most vigorous youths should be exposed to the chances of battle! And why, I demand, is this flower of the population thus massacred? Generally, for ends that have not the slightest thing in common with the aims of humanity and which should be removed from the path of every really civilized people—in many cases for purely dynastic interests, which have nothing to do with the real happiness of the nations that have been hurled against each other."

Not only have these denunciations of militarism been cut out of the late editions, but in them Haeckel forbears entirely to criticize "military selection." Instead, he inserts a new passage condemnatory of what he calls "clerical selection," as "dangerous and devastating," acting through clerical celibacy and the influence of such institutions as the Spanish Inquisition, "which carefully eliminated all the noblest and best characters." Professor Caullery notes, as a matter of interest, that the edition containing this matter was issued (1875) at the time of Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*—his conflict with the Catholic Church; and he says:

> "Haeckel—always a propagandist—thus went to the rescue of the Bismarckian policy of the day. The German intellectuals always love to put themselves at the service of the Government, and this is probably another example of the fact."

The writer also notes that Haeckel's French translator, Mr. Letourneau, has paid no attention to the changes in the German editions, so that the latest French editions still contain the attacks on militarism. Professor Caullery found in the Sorbonne library a copy of the French edition of 1903, on whose margins an enthusiastic student had written the words "Bravo, Haeckel!" thrice repeated, not realizing that he was cheering an opinion whose author had discarded it thirty years previous. Whether our readers accept Caullery's opinion that Haeckel basely betrayed his real scientific views to curry Government favor, or whether they believe that the change represented a real advance in Haeckel's opinions, resulting from mature thought, or perhaps from the logic of events, there is undoubted interest in the alterations.

SECRET WIRELESS

THERE HAVE BEEN many instances of hidden wireless plants, hard to find for the same reason that the needle is hidden in the haystack—one doesn't know exactly where to look, and a thorough search takes impossibly long. But when the searcher runs across the needle he recognizes it at once. So a wireless plant, once met with, has been recognizable at once by its long aerials, considered absolutely necessary to catch the electric wave in its passage. In some of the huge plants these aerial wires may be miles in length. Now, however, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World* (New York, December 16), the idea of using small, concealed aerials, with extremely sensitive radio receiving instruments, seems to have occurred to a number of experimenters. He writes:

> "In the laboratories of the Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce, such combinations have been developed to the extent that the reception of signals is possible from the powerful continuous-wave transmitters in Germany, four thousand miles away. When the loop aerial is used, it becomes feasible to determine the direction from which signals are coming; with two loops at right angles, and a variable-phase receiving-transformer, rapid measurements of bearing can be made. At Union College there has also been some work done in the development of these small receiving-aerials. Messages from stations all over the United States have been received, according to our reports, and there is said to be less difficulty from atmospheric and other interference than when the usual tall aerial is used. Manifestly, if small wire arrangements, located within doors, can be used with equal effectiveness, in place of the tall structures usually resorted to, considerable economies of installation and maintenance should result.
>
> "So far as has been disclosed, there is no radical change in the indoor aerials now under test as compared with those tried in past years. The amount of energy abstracted from the passing electromagnetic wave is small when considered in its relation to the power which would be developed by the same wave in a high antenna-wire. In spite of its feebleness, however, the received impulse can now be utilized to produce an indication, because of the availability of recently developed vacuum-tube amplifiers. Signal effects, so weak as to be entirely lost by the radio receivers of five years ago, can now be built up to sufficient strength for easy telegraphing.
>
> "The vacuum relays are particularly suitable for use in conjunction with small aerials, for the tiny absorbing systems are not subjected to the severe atmospheric impulses which play havoc with amplifying receivers as ordinarily used. Thus it is possible to take advantage of high powers of magnification and to secure signals of commercial intensity without too much trouble from stray interference. As a whole, the indoor antenna appears to be distinctly practical; and the opportunities it offers for concealment should make its use of marked military value."

SHALL WE GIVE UP MEAT?

NO, replies Miss M. Helen Keith, assistant in animal nutrition in the University of Illinois. Writing in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, December 2) under the heading "Is Vegetarianism Based on Sound Science?" she briefly reviews theories and results on the subject, and concludes that man prospers best on a mixed animal and vegetable diet. This, of course, may be correct, while it is also true that many of the human family injure themselves by excessive meat-eating. Miss Keith freely admits this, while asserting that we may injure ourselves as effectively, tho in a different way, by not eating any meat at all. After quoting Sarah Bernhardt, Senator La Follette, Rodin, the French sculptor, and Wu Ting Fang, in praise of a purely vegetable diet, and giving their personal testimony as to its effects in their own cases, she goes on:

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY FLOODED WITH LIGHT.

"Such testimonials as these are good, as far as they go. There is little doubt that many a person who has abused his body by overeating, or injudicious eating, would be much benefited by inflicting upon himself severe restrictions as to the amount, the kind, and the time of his eating. Testimony comes, however, also from others who have found that for themselves the attempt to live on the vegetarian diet has resulted, sooner or later, in a series of ailments and an impaired nervous condition. These cases are less likely to be heard from than the others. A statistical comparison of the testimony on both sides of the question, with statements as to the details of the conditions of the subjects, would be of interest. . . . . . .

"The physiologists and nutritional chemists have generally put it about this way: Altho proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and salts are found in both classes of food, meat is *par excellence* a protein food, and the cereal grains and other vegetable products are carbohydrate foods. Fats and oils are abundant in both kingdoms; but, as a matter of fact, those which have been most used as foods are of animal origin. Proteins, carbohydrates, and fats are all used by the body for the production of heat and muscular energy; proteins also serve a specific need as building material in replacing the wear and tear of the body. Since all are present in vegetable foods as well as in animal foods, it is possible for a person to subsist on food of either type to the exclusion of the other; but a large use of meat means a large amount of protein, and the question of the liberal use of meat involves the much-discust question of the desirability of a high-protein or a low-protein diet. As is more and more fully realized of late years, this last question of the protein requirement needs to be settled more on the ground of quality than of quantity, and until much more information is gathered with regard to just what proteins are of greatest value to the animal body it will be best to advocate a rather liberal allowance of protein, selected from as wide a field as may be. It is generally recognized that a large excess of protein is undesirable, and a diet made up entirely of meat could be endured only by those living in the arctic regions and under strenuous exercise. On the other hand, a vegetable diet generally has so low a protein content that a large bulk of it must be eaten in order to secure a sufficient supply of protein."

When food is scarce, the greatest drain on the physical well-being is due to insufficiency of proteins. A certain amount of these must be given with the food, or the body must break down its own tissues to get them. A man weighing 156 pounds contains about thirty pounds of protein, or 20 per cent. of his live weight. If he is starving he loses five parts per thousand of his protein store daily. To prevent this loss, proteins from animal sources are more effective than those from plant sources. The writer gives the following data from Rubner's laboratory, in Berlin, to show the lowest amounts of protein of the different kinds which, with an abundance of carbohydrates and fats, may suffice to keep the body from loss of protein:

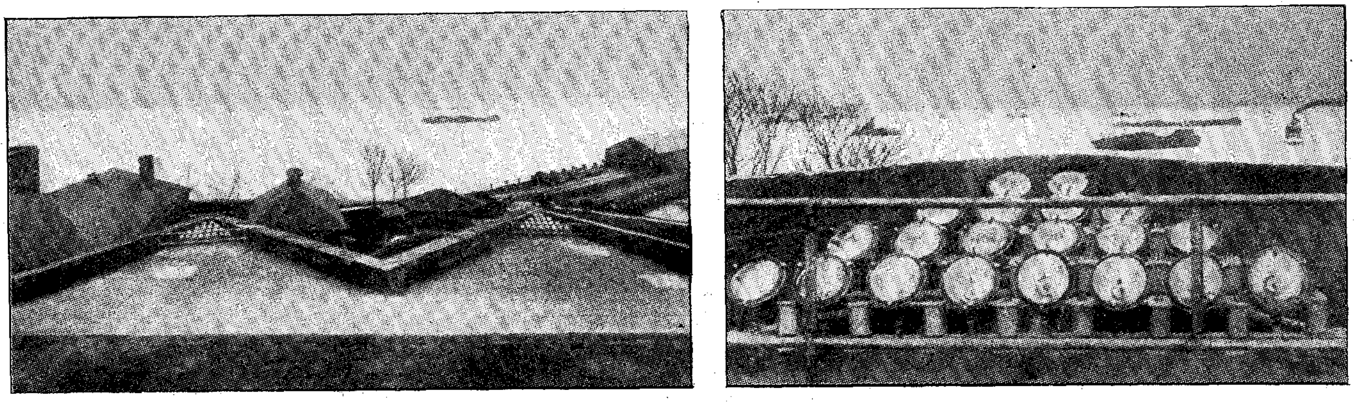
Meat protein....	30	grams
Milk protein....	31	"
Rice protein....	34	"
Potato protein..	38	"
Bean protein....	54	"
Bread protein...	76	"
Indian-corn protein........	102	"

"The numbers show that of this list much larger amounts are required of the bean protein, the bread protein, and the Indian-corn protein than of the meat protein or the milk protein.

"Such observations as these show plainly the advantage of animal protein over vegetable proteins in the extreme emergency. Another observation which has repeatedly been made, and which shows the advantage of the animal proteins, is that in general they are much more nearly all absorbed from the alimentary tract than are the vegetable proteins. There is considerable waste in the use of plant proteins. . . . The animals that habitually live entirely on vegetable products are provided with means for reducing this waste. They can digest cellulose and they have lengthened intestines. Man is not so provided.

"Some of the vegetable proteins are complete in themselves, but the presence of the shoddy necessitates the purchase of a larger order of corn or wheat, for instance, than would be necessary of meat or milk. If one is to confine oneself to a vegetable diet, therefore, it is advisable to provide a liberal and varied supply of protein, unless one wishes to reduce the body protein. As judged by these considerations it is much safer to include meat, milk, and eggs in the diet.

"Furthermore, during the last few years there has been brought out some positive evidence of injury resulting from an exclusively vegetable diet. In one set of experiments such effects were observed in several species of mammalia, even when



HOW "LIBERTY" IS LIGHTED.

The location of projectors on statue-ramparts and near-by roofs is shown at the left. At the right is one of the groups of projectors.

the diet was made up of mixed cereals, legumes, and fresh vegetables. If fresh beef, ox-liver, eggs, or milk were added to the vegetable diet, the health of the animal was protected. In animals that died as a result of an exclusive diet of vegetable substances there were signs of pathological conditions in the central nervous system and in the alimentary canal, and of histological changes in the organs. The experiments seem to demonstrate that the mixed diet supplies elements the lack of which in vegetable products may cause injury to vital tissues. . . . . .

"The general conclusion to be drawn from the scientific evidence is, therefore, that the meat-free diet is not as safe as the diet containing meat. While in many respects the food constituents from animal and vegetable sources are altogether equivalent and replaceable, and while it is undoubtedly possible for some people to live in perfect health and comfort on a well-regulated diet selected from vegetable sources, with the addition of milk and eggs, the selection of a suitable variety from these limited sources requires special care in the choice and probably special attention to the manner of preparation. It may be said emphatically that the narrow restriction of the diet to cereals leads to serious injury."

LIGHTING OUR MONUMENTS

THE SUCCESSFUL FLOOD-LIGHTING of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, carried out as a feature of "electrical week" in that city and to be continued as a permanency, has suggested to the writer of a leading editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York, December 9) the propriety of illuminating in similar fashion other great monuments marking significant events in our national life. The illumination of buildings by the beams of powerful search-lights thrown directly upon them, instead of by light-sources disposed upon the buildings themselves, has been more or less familiar for some years; but the possibilities of the method were perhaps not fully realized until its skilful employment at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Says the author of the editorial mentioned above:

"The lighting of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor last week is representative of the possibilities of carrying out a program which lends distinction to such a project. We have all too few such great symbols in our history about which our ideals of Americanism may cluster and which the magic brush of electric light may recreate nightly. There is a patriotic opportunity for the artist and the engineer. Painting great pictures with the sky for a background and electricity for a brush demands an appreciation of the fitness of things which can not be attained by grouping a few spot-lights. In such undertakings an art sense of proportion and final effect must be coupled with the technical knowledge of appliances, of color values, of the reflecting characteristics of surfaces, and of the sources of energy available.

"While it is evident that the technical illumination-features are only a part of a program to light other monuments, the part the electrical interests played in the lighting of the Statue of Liberty indicates that they may well take the initiative in other localities. The conception of lighting the Statue of Liberty, for example, was that of an electrical man. It is significant that the electrical energy was most satisfactorily arranged by connecting with the mains of a great central station, and that much of the success of the public presentation of the plan, which was promoted by the New York *World*, has been credited by that enterprising journal to the electrical interests. This example of cooperation should not stand alone."

In the same paper (December 23) Messrs. R. F. Casbutt and H. H. Magdsick give some interesting particulars regarding the lighting of the New York statue. They say:

"In designing the lighting installation for the Statue of Liberty the purpose was merely to render the work of Bartholdi visible at night so that the conception which the sculptor had wrought into this monument might be seen and felt by the ever-increasing numbers of people. No effort was made to create a spectacle or brilliant effect, possibilities for which are always at hand with modern electric illumination. The problem, therefore, became largely one of providing the necessary quantity of light for the various parts of the statue and pedestal, of directing this light efficiently, and of making the installation as unobtrusive as possible.

"Any system that might be devised for flood-lighting the statue would, of course, be only an approximation of the ideal, inasmuch as the placing of the sources is limited almost entirely to locations well below the statue and pedestal itself, a condition which might easily result in grotesque lighting effects. To avoid these, it was necessary to provide many light-sources, distributed among a number of locations, and thus give the necessary flexibility by varying the brightness of the different parts to produce the modeling desired. . . . . .

"The flame of the torch was originally executed in metal. Some time after the erection of the statue part of the metal was removed and replaced by a band of glass, behind which light-sources were placed. The contour was left somewhat angular.

"In planning the present new lighting installation it was determined to reconstruct the flame so that every part of it might be luminous. With the cooperation of the American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, the original contour of the flame was restored. Steel ribs were forged to these lines and were installed to strengthen the structure; sheet bronze completed the surface. The metal surfaces of all parts of the flame were then cut away in small sections, six hundred in all, leaving strips of somewhat more than one inch in width for attaching glass. Each of the metal sections was replaced with a piece of amber cathedral glass bent to the same contour and secured by spring-clips and non-hardening putty, rendering the work water-proof and at the same time resilient to wind-stresses. Several densities of amber glass were employed, distributed according to their position in the flame.

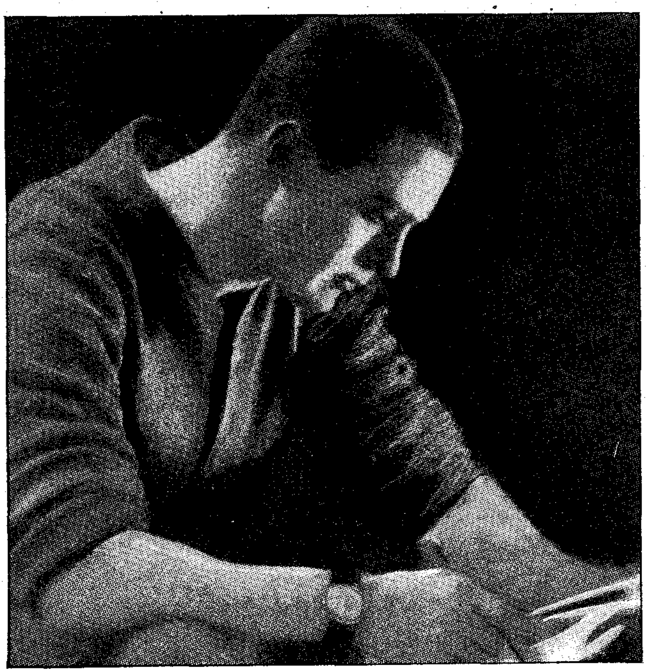
"Of the total light generated by the lamps employed in the projectors, it is estimated that about 30 per cent. reaches the surfaces of the pedestal and statue. The resulting average intensity of illumination is more than 10 foot-candles, but the distribution varies greatly with the requirements of the various parts. The average coefficient of reflection for the entire monument is of the order of 20 to 25 per cent., so that the statue and pedestal become a light-source of about 6,000 candle-power. The light issuing from the torch ranges from 4,000 to 5,000 candle-power."

LETTERS AND ART

A "WAR-LORD OF LAUGHTER"

AMONG ALL THE WAR-LORDS one would not look to find a "War-Lord of Laughter"; but this title has been earned by Bruce Bairnsfather, whose war-cartoons, that have made all England laugh, were briefly noticed in these pages last summer. To these he has lately added a book called "Bullets and Billets," and his whole war-philosophy, revealed by pen and picture, shows no tolerance of such "nonsense" as "the purifying and uplifting qualities of warfare." Indeed, "he sees it for what it is," says Mr. Holbrook Jackson, editor of *To-day* (London), "a nasty business of mud and blood and other unspeakable things, and he makes his laughter mainly out of the sturdy pluck and will to endure of those rankers who are determined to see it through, despite their grousings and their discomforts." Like all great humor, Bairnsfather's is "allied to tears." "He makes you laugh at the most desolating things, not because they are laughing matters, but because of their curious juxtaposition to rather bewildered human beings who are surprized to find themselves swept into this maelstrom of destruction." We see here some of his evocations by pencil:

> "The most difficult of all artistic achievements is the creation of character. And just as Dickens created *Mr. Micawber* and Rudyard Kipling *Sergeant Mulvaney*, so Bruce Bairnsfather has given us *Old Bill* and *Our Bert*, the two characteristic Tommies of the early days of the great war. Once having made the acquaintance of these gentlemen in khaki and mud, they become friends for life. *Old Bill* is the type of the hardy veteran who has been 'out since Mons,' and *Bert* is the raw recruit who has yet to learn the tricks of the trade. They are both unforgettable. The former, with his walrus mustache, cutty-pipe, and Balaklava helmet, and the latter, with his smooth upper lip, falling jaw, and dangling cigaret, finding his surprize and anxiety always up against the superbly cynical aplomb of *Bill*. What, for instance, could be more typical of the peculiar cockney humor of so many of our fighting men than the picture of *Bert*, arriving in the trenches and pointing to what looks like a roughly fashioned doorway in the earth, and asking *Bill*, 'Is this right for 'eadquarters?' to be told—'Yes, change at Oxford Circus!' Or the laughter-provoking pathos of the two heroes leaning up against some sand-bags beside a shattered cottage, and saying. ''Ow long are you up for, Bill?' 'Seven years.' 'Yer lucky—I'm duration.' There seems to be a subtle hint here as to the probable length of the war! And I always like the trench picture illuminated by star-shell, with the veteran leaning up against the parapet with a piece of bread on the point of his bayonet in the process of being toasted at a battered fire-bucket. The novice appears with, 'Is this 'ere the Warwicks?' 'Nao,' says *Bill*, with characteristic scorn, ''Indenburg's blinking light infantry.' But surely the most masterly and also the most popular of Bairnsfather's pictures is that of *Bill* in a shell-hole and shells and devastation bursting around him, saying to his affrighted companion, 'Well, if yer knows a better 'ole, go to it.' Thus does Bruce Bairnsfather turn tragedy into laughter. As Mr. Vivian Carter says, 'Bairnsfather has been the unsolicited and unexpected laughter-maker-in-ordinary to the forces of the British Empire at war—a volunteer laughter-maker, who combined laughter-making with fighting, and extracted mirth and drollery from the most horrible situations ever endured by man.'"



CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER.
SOLDIER AND CARTOONIST.

This "volunteer laughter-maker" is looked upon in London as "the humorous success of the war"; his *Old Bill* and *Our Bert*, and "their sand-bags, plum- and apple-jam, bully and Johnson 'oles" have become part of English war conversation.

Not unlike his drawings is the vignette of his first night in the trenches. Most writers would see here an opportunity for pathos; but Second-Lieutenant Bairnsfather thus began his romantic life in the mud of Flanders:

> "Here we were, now wetter than ever, cold as polar bears, sitting in this hygroscopic catacomb at about 2 A.M. We longed for a fire; a fire was decided on. We had a fire-bucket—it started life as a biscuit-tin—a few bits of damp wood, but no coke. 'We had some once, I'm sure! Why, of course, we built it into the dam!' Down came the dam, out came the coke, and in came the water. However, we preferred the water to the cold; so, finally, after many exasperating efforts, we got a fire going in the bucket. Five minutes' bliss followed by disaster. The fire-bucket proceeded to emit such dense volumes of sulfurous smoke that in a few moments we couldn't see a lighted match. We stuck it a short time longer, then one by one dived into the water and out into the air, shooting out of our mud hovel to the surface like snakes when you pour water down their holes. Time now, 3 A.M. No sleep; rain, water plus smoke. A board meeting held immediately decides to give up sleep and dugouts for that night. A motion to try and construct a chimney with an entrenching tool is defeated by five votes to one. . . . Dawn is breaking—my first night in the trenches comes to an end."

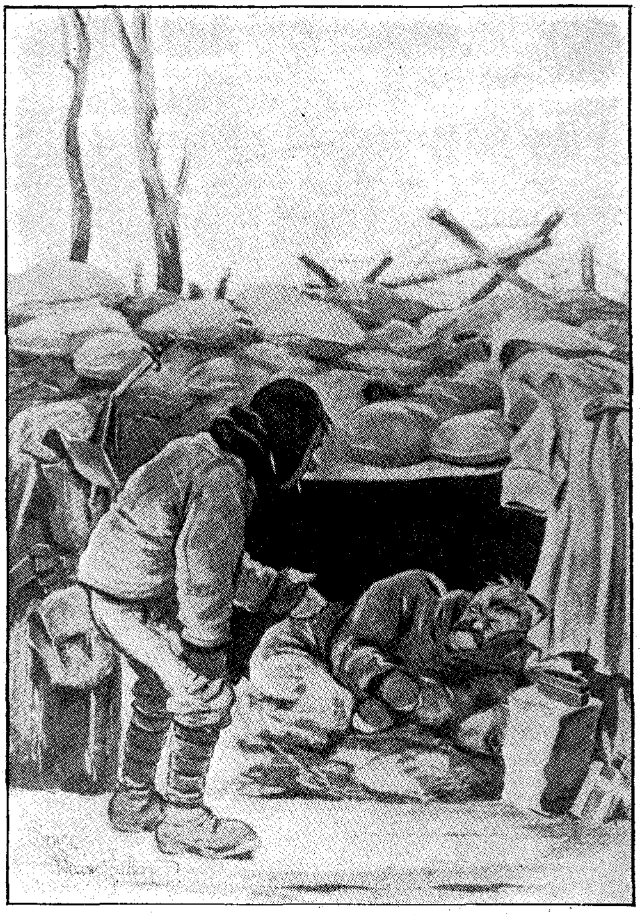
Men of twenty-eight have not accumulated a great store of biographical data for their admirers, but Mr. Jackson passes on these:

> "He was one of that numerous galaxy of British men who, without any external persuasion, linked up at the beginning. He was 'in it' from the early days of Armageddon, and before the expiry of three months from the fatal 4th of August, he found himself, a second lieutenant, sludging about in the mud of Flanders. He is now twenty-eight years old and a captain of his regiment. The fact which will surprize people most is that his name is a real name, and not a pseudonym, for he is the son of Major Thomas Bairnsfather, of the Cheshires, who is acting as District Recruiting Officer at Stratford-on-Avon, where the family has lived for many years. The Bairnsfathers are military folk, and Bruce was born in India. As a boy he was brought to England, and, like the laureate of Tommy

Atkins and the Army, Rudyard Kipling, he was sent to the famous school at Westward Ho, which everybody knows is the scene of Kipling's school-days and the scenario of 'Stalky & Co.' He inherited the artistic sense from his mother, who is a painter of considerable ability, and his earliest sketches are memories of his Indian experiences. These facts and many others are recorded by Mr. Vivian Carter, editor of *The Bystander*, who 'discovered' this remarkable artist, and in whose paper the now famous 'Fragments from France' have appeared for many months."

In his book, Captain Bairnsfather tells how the "Fragments" came into being. The old craving to draw came back to him in 1915 while he was "living" in the wreck of a Flemish cottage in the village of St. Yvon:

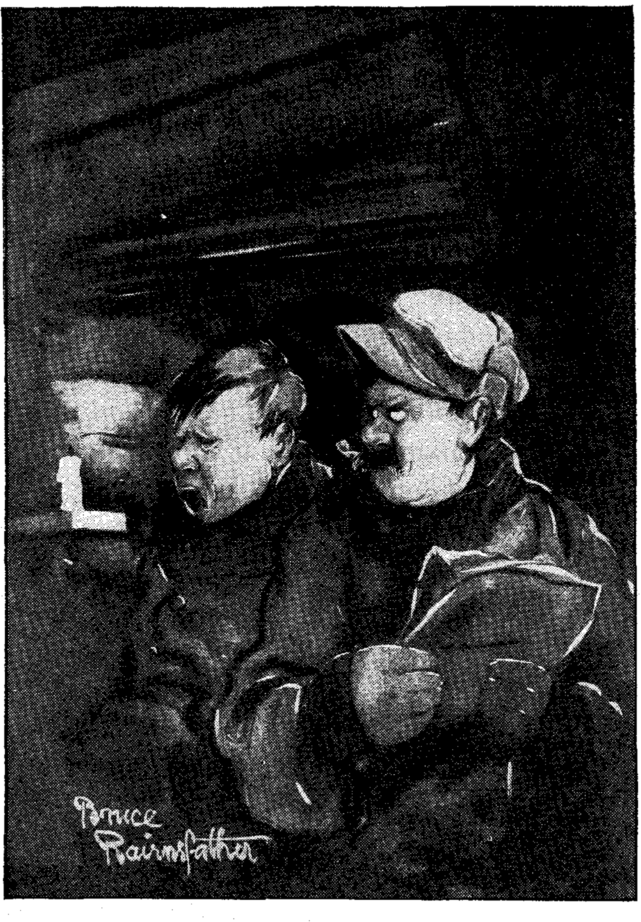
> "I didn't fight against it, and began by making a few pencil-scribbles with a joke attached, and pinned them up in our cracked shell of a room. Jokes at the expense of our miserable surroundings they were, and these were the first 'Fragments.' Several men in the local platoon collared these spasms, and soon after I came across them, muddy and battered, in various dugouts near by. After these few sketches, which were done on rough bits of paper which I found lying about, I started to operate on the walls. With some bits of charcoal I made a mess on all the four walls of our back room."



THE PROFESSIONAL TOUCH.

"Chuck us out that bag o' bombs, mate; it's under your 'ead."

—Bairnsfather in the London *Bystander*.



REAL SYMPATHY.

"I wish you'd get something for that cough o' yours. That's the second time you've blown the blinkin' candle out!"

—Bairnsfather in the London *Bystander*.

FRANCE'S SMALL LITERARY OUTPUT

TWO BOOKS ONLY have appeared in France during the past year having "enough life in them not only to live, as the literary phrase goes, but to be on a par with the extraordinary life we see on all sides." These two, according to Abbé Ernest Dimnet, are the novel "Gaspard," by René Benjamin, and the other a very short collection of war-poems by Paul Claudel. "Gaspard," of which we gave a fuller account some time ago, is the story of a snail-vender in the Rue de la Gaîté, who goes to war, is wounded, and comes home again. "Not only the slang, but the *bouquet* of it, baffles both description and translation," says the Abbé. "It is such a vivid piece of literature that undoubtedly it will be used as a document by future historians with as much reason as 'La Chartreuse de Parme.'" The *poilu*, he adds, "lives in those rich pages, unblurred by any interference of literary or poetic embellishment." Claudel's poetry is of the war, but shows "reality reflected by the patriotic civilian's imagination and sympathy." In accounting for the fact that the war's contribution to real literature is so small in France, the Abbé declares, in *The New Witness* (London) that it is "evident that the men who might write about the war generally could not, and that those who could write about things which did not pertain to the war dared not." We read:

> "For a long time the answer to the question, What about French literature? had to be the well-worn witticism at the expense of Orlando's mare—it was dead and gone, and nobody appeared to resuscitate it. The younger men were at the war, and many of them were soon reported killed. Behind Péguy and Clermont, whose trace in French literature was growing every day more visible and may not begin to wear off for a number of years, a long list of writers who had given more than promises could be drawn up. Their friends or rivals are still fighting, and it is only occasionally that one of them reappears, like René Benjamin, with some bone gone and a yellow ribbon to replace it.
>
> "With the older generations—the academicians, we may call them, for we could not mention twenty writers worth naming who do not belong either to the Académie Française or to the Goncourt Academy—the disappointment at not being able to act, that is to say, fight, and the longing to do something, resulted in activity which can not be called literature. Some, like Mr. Brieux, who spends all his time with blind soldiers, went in for what is called *le travail à l'arrière;* others, like Mr. Capus, Mr. Lavedan, Mr. Donnay, Mr. Bourget, Mr. Bazin, and, above all, the unconquerably energetic Barrés, devoted themselves to journalism, and it is both a joy and a pity to see the

results; finally, not a few of them proceeded to die: Mr. de Mun, Jules Lemaître, Faguet, Hervieu, Claretie, Roujon, Mr. de Ségur, Mr. Mézières, and Francis Charmes. It is no wonder, therefore, that the literary activity of France seemed for a long time to be *nil*. In the early months of the present year, I studied the *Tablettes Bibliographiques* for 1915. Eight hundred volumes—to eighteen thousand in average years—had been published, and they were largely reprints and technical works. It was evident that the men who might write about the war generally could not, and that those who could write about things which did not pertain to the war dared not."

In France, as everywhere else, we are assured, the demand for great works is now much larger than the offer. "To the expert as well as to the amateur it seems unthinkable that great events should not be accompanied by great books." The romantic movement tried to answer to this natural demand—not always successfully, as we see:

"The wars of the Revolution, the wars of Napoleon, were heroic deeds which demanded a heroic expression, and the straining of the Romanticists after sublimity was frequently apt to result in turgidness. As a matter of fact, most of the literature concerned with the two extraordinary decades which followed the first great modern arming of 1792—Hugo's military poems more than everything else—is now unpleasantly connected in our minds with histrionic associations, and it is an ordeal to hear an actor or, above all, an actress, strike up in the approved tone:

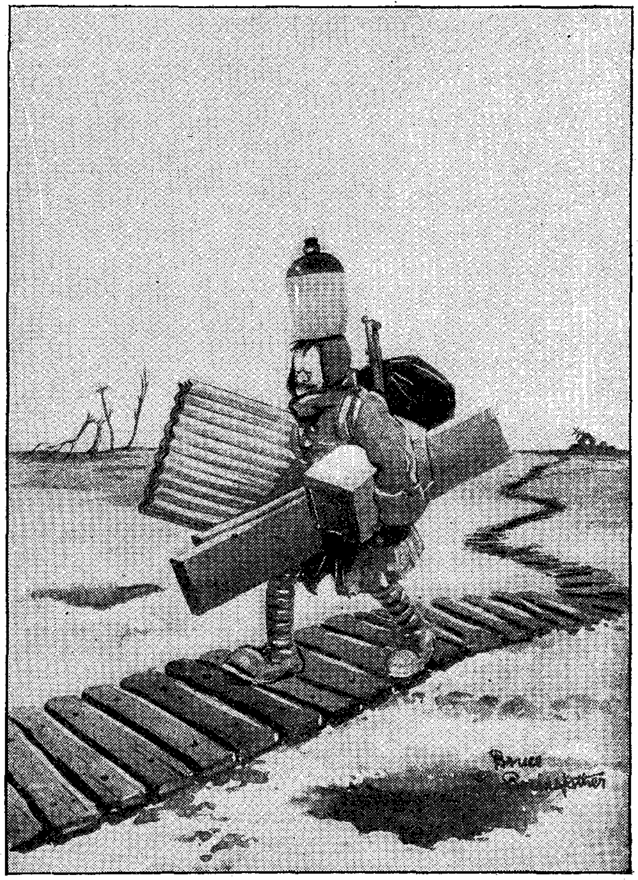
Or, en milhuit cent neuf, nous prîmes Saragosse,

or,

Eylau, c'est un pays en Prusse.

"There is too much in all this that is the desecration of a noble, popular craving by professionals indifferent to the consequences, and with some people the reaction is strong. I was only a schoolboy when I chanced on a short poem, which I have more than once tried to find again since, in which Voltaire shows in one brilliant flash all the daring and recklessness of the soldiers of his day, with the gory battle-field as a background, by dashingly describing glory as wearing a black cockade. I saw a great deal more through those few agile lines, with their faint echo of long-silenced bugles, than in more modern poems which deafen us by the drumming of their rimes.

"Certainly it can not be denied that war means reality and a multitudinous chance for gifted individuals to gather the experience on which the best part of literature is founded; we know that there can be endless variety in the expression of the monotony of fights; that the same battle can be made interesting by a hundred narrators so long as new figures appear in it, and that a version of 'La Chartreuse de Parme,' by Alfred de Vigny, would be well worth reading. We are also conscious of an ocean of emotions, many of them of the noblest description, beating around us, and all of us who ever attempted to put two rimes together wish ourselves poets."



THERE ARE TIMES WHEN PRIVATE LIGHTFOOT FEELS ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED THAT IT'S GOING TO BE A WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

—Bairnsfather in the London *Bystander*.

THE SOUL OF ROUMANIA

THE TRAGEDY OF ROUMANIA is painted by the revelations of its folk-lore, which show it surrounded by aliens in race and widely different psychological traits. Their descent, according to their claims and the implications of their name, is from the ancient Romans. Their folk-lore, as is shown by a writer in *L'Opinion* (Paris), differs widely from that of neighboring peoples like the Servians and the Greeks. The legends of Roumania have, so we are told, been lately collected by Demetrius Theodoresco from the lips of an old *laoutar*, Petrea Cretzoul Cholcan, whom he met by chance. This man, the son of slaves of Braïla, was utterly ignorant of the art of writing, but he was gifted with a prodigious memory richly stored with the songs and the tales of both town and countryside. Theodoresco took pains to cultivate the friendship of the ancient minstrel, not an easy task, since his origin made him suspicious of trickery. "When Theodoresco finally proposed to him that he should visit him at Bucharest, he debated long before accepting the invitation. A vague fear that he would be put in jail for crimes which he had not committed made him hesitate until the moment of departure. Finally, he decided and came to the Roumanian capital, where he was comfortably lodged and served with excellent food and drink. Cholcan's fears were definitely dissipated in this hospitable atmosphere. He felt happy and began to love his host. Nothing then prevented him from singing what he pleased, since he found himself in the midst of friends. After his repasts, like a rhapsodist of the 'Iliad,' he recited poems or chanted old airs."

When this happy state of affairs had been reached, his host profited by it to make a collection of more than fifty thousand verses, which in all probability would otherwise have disappeared, according to Mr. Léo Claretie in a newly published work, entitled, "Contemporary Intellectual Roumania." Theodoresco's collection includes "Colindes" (songs of Christmas and New Year), "Cantice Cetranesci" (ballads), "Doïna," "Horas" (songs to accompany dances), "Bethlehems" (mysteries of the Nativity, played by marionettes), and funeral incantations. We read:

"It is the register of the Roumanian soul. Its joys, its sorrows, its hatreds, its aspirations, its heroic impulses—all are captured forever in this great ancestral book."

The writer then quotes the following charming extracts:

"One time there happened what had never happened before and will never happen again. There was a young girl in a village of the mountain who was stopt by the flowers as she passed them; and the flowers said to her: 'Stay with us, O Sister.' And in the morning the sun said to her, 'Give me thy tresses that I may mingle them with my own, and when I spread them over forest and plain, none shall be able to distinguish between my tresses and thy tresses.' And the river said to her: 'Cross my waters, and the very stones shall not be able to tell the lightness of thy feet from the lightness of my waters!'

"But the maiden listed not to the flowers, nor to the sun, nor to the river with its stones and its waters. She would not dance with the stars, nor mingle her locks with the tresses of the sun, nor dip her bare feet in the river that called to her.

"The young girl desired only love. 'It is love that I want,' she cried. 'I wish for love. . . . If thou wilt wed me I will give thee my lips. Art thou come, thou, whom destiny has pledged me? Come to my arms—come, that I may give thee the honey of my mouth.'"

The writer here calls attention to the marked difference between the Roumanian folk-lore and that of Servia or Greece in this primitive literature of love.

"Desire, the cult of the voluptuous, is the dominant theme of the love-poetry of the Roumanians. In Greece or in Servia, contrary to the current prejudice, love is above all a matter of the imagination. Among the Moldos-Valaques it is the thrills of the body. This sentiment of desire is very simple, even chaste, and hardly to be called indelicate. Listen to this plaint of the forsaken *laoutar:* 'When she departed, leaving me alone in the garden, I planted the seed of a flower in the print of her foot; I watered it with my tears, and it blossomed. But her hand never plucked it. The forget-me-not is withered, I have cast it upon the road; thus, doubtless, has she torn from her heart the memory of me.'"

This remarkable collection is said to be as rich in the poetry of heroism as in that of love. Particularly numerous are the songs of hatred against the oppressor. In the present state of hostility they have a startlingly modern note. Witness the following:

"Hungarian with the short cloak, do not tarry in Moldavia. Return to thine own land to gobble fat and rub thy walls with garlic to keep off ghosts.

"Hungarian with the long mustache, I have called on Death to pursue thee, on flame to burn thee, on the cross to hang thee. *La hora!* May I dance to the flames of that fire.

"Hungarian, thou mad dog, thou hast made me suffer; the time has come to avenge me. *Formez la hora!*"

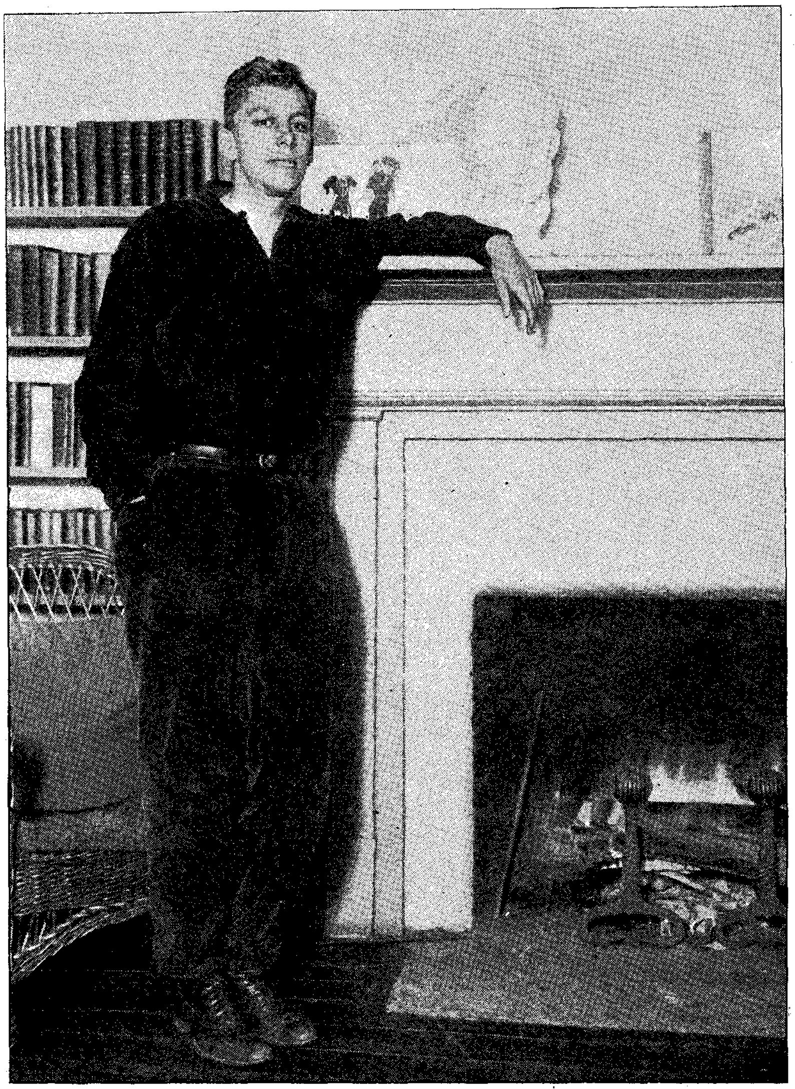
A GOOD WORD FOR SLANG

LITERARY PROFESSORS and "professors of elegant virtue" are the sworn enemies of slang. They tell us, so Mr. Max Eastman declares in *The New Republic*, that "we use a slang word merely because we are too lazy to think up the 'correct' word." Mr. Eastman, however, turns the words back upon the utterer and declares this casual and sweeping generalization to be merely "a result of indolence in these professors." Had they given "a moment's studious examination to the subject-matter" they would see that "even among practical slang words the expressions which fill that hasty purpose of ignoring discriminations are exceedingly few, that fully half of the practical slang makes a new and valued discrimination in the child's environment, and that, moreover, more than half of all slang is not practical at all, but vigorously poetic in its intent, supplying a new creative word for a thing, or a quality, or a mood." We get herewith some examples and discriminations:

"The words 'bluff' and 'crib' and 'flunk,' for instance, are entirely practical. They are important items in the technique of school life. 'Muff' and 'hunch' are as ingeniously fitted into the mechanism of social life as any words. They are skilfully formed instruments.

"'Pussyfoot,' on the other hand, is a verb of poetic quality. 'Up against it' is more subtly so. 'She's a gloom,' 'he's a butter-fingers,' 'a flannel-mouth,' 'have a heart,' 'start something,' 'put your foot in it'—these expressions are all keenly poetic, and they are strong. Of course, like all poetry that becomes established, they lose after a time their original vigor and come to be used automatically and with stale perception. But in that they do not differ from literary words, and the very fact that they are continually being changed bears witness to the power and prevalence of the motive which gave rise to them.

"Professors ought to warn their pupils against using any expressions without discrimination and too habitually. But this is not warning them against slang, it is warning them against deadness. Indeed, in the evolutions of baseball slang is to be found a most perfectly magnified example of the lively minded person's determination not to use any expression after it has grown habitual. This poetic striving, mingled with a certain exaggerative humor, is what makes our baseball dialect grow more and more unintelligible to a layman. At first we say that the pitcher is nervous. But that is a worn-out expression. 'His feet are not on the ground'—that too, however, is stale. 'He's up in the air.' But that again becomes copied. 'He's chasing the kite,' 'he's aeroplaning his emotions,' and so on, until some perfectly unintelligible gibberish results, and we go back to the practical adjectives and begin the cycle again.



MAX EASTMAN,

Who finds "poetic striving" in our baseball lingo and poetic intent in slang.

"The determination of certain restaurant clerks not to name any dish by its practical name is worthy of any poet's emulation. 'A dozen raw oysters,' orders the customer. 'Twelve alive in the shell,' shouts the clerk.

"'An order of rump steak, rare,' says another. 'Slab of moo—let him chew it!'

"Dante has just this manner of indicating the thing by its attendant circumstances. 'I am one who left off singing hallelujahs,' is Dante's way of saying, 'I am a messenger from heaven.'"

For those not too refined to think, says Mr. Eastman, it must be evident that the technique of vividness here is the same, altho the thing to be imagined is of so different a quality.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

JUSTICE AS THE TRUE PEACE-BASIS

AT THE MOMENT CRIES FOR PEACE are variously heard throughout the world, Dr. George Brandes, the eminent Danish critic, advises us that the "trouble with a peace-treaty is that it does not at all guarantee peace." In support of this contention he cites in the January issue of *Vanity Fair* (New York) the calculation of Victor Cherbuliez, showing that from the year 1560 B.C. to 1860 A.D. the world achieved eight thousand treaties, each of which lasted on an average a little longer than two years. If national security were to be assured by treaty or by war, the War of 1870–71 would have permanently settled the question of Alsace-Lorraine, but security is only obtained "when both parties consider the settlement *just*." Such a solution does not, of course, satisfy "military heroes or political *dilettanti*," but only "rational human beings," and they, fortunately, will soon be in the majority in the world. Dr. Brandes avows a "real and not entirely unjustified hope" that in the end common sense will really rule the world, which is to say, that the "irresistible logic of things will prove stronger than the wild agitation of political fanatics," and he proceeds:

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DR. GEORGE BRANDES.

"If dueling could die a natural death," asks this Danish critic, "why can't we predict the death of war?"

"From a few words I recently wrote in a Norwegian magazine—in which I exprest a doubt as to this being the last war on earth, and hinted that the madness in Europe might fail to usher in a reign of true justice—several newspapers have concluded that I consider it hopeless to struggle against war. Indeed, that I look upon war as a beneficent force.

"I merely remarked that human nature evolves, but only very slowly, for the better. Man is by nature but a higher sort of beast of prey, an evolved ape. But this remark does not imply that I believe humanity will never be able to rid itself of war—or of the passion to prey. Yet one thing is certain. The methods which the European nations have been using of late will not bring them very much nearer to their goal.

"The Allies claim, in chorus, that their object is to crush Prussian militarism. But as surely as two and two make four, militarism can not be crusht by militarism. All attempts to do so have been fruitless—insane even. But there is no reason to infer that militarism will never be eradicated. Merely that it will be accomplished in a totally different way."

By way of illustration Dr. Brandes asks us to consider a few connected links of progress achieved by humanity in the past. As one of these he recalls that religious fanaticism was once a scourge on the earth just as frightful "as rabid patriotism has been in our own day." Christians and Mohammedans murdered each other for centuries, and the "fruitless Crusades were of so-called religion." We no longer declare war for the sake of religion, and it is inconceivable in our day that Philip II. should have ravaged Flanders because its inhabitants were Protestants, yet Dr. Brandes observes parenthetically "this does not, of course, necessarily imply that Flanders of to-day is any better off." We read then:

"As we all know, religious fanaticism has only given way to national madness. But if we have finally succeeded in knocking the teeth out of the religious lunatics, we may at least conceive of the possibility of eventually knocking the teeth out of the fanatics who go to war merely because of national hatreds.

"Among certain races and in certain countries we have seen the most stubborn and deep-rooted conventions of honor entirely overcome. Few institutions, for instance, were as soundly entrenched in the world as the duel. It was founded on some of the finest instincts in humanity: on hatred to injustice, on honor, on aristocratic traditions, and personal pride. In the eighteenth century the duel still flourished among Anglo-Saxon nations, as well as among the Latins, Germans, and Slavs. It is still ineradicable in Germany and France, but in Great Britain and in the United States it is as dead as it is in the Scandinavian countries.

"And if dueling could die a natural death, why can't we predict the death of war? But just as the duel could not be eradicated by decapitating duelists, as Richelieu attempted to do, so militarism can not be uprooted by munitions and conscription.

"What a multitude of prejudices had to be removed before the duel disappeared! Such scorn and derision as met the man who refused to challenge one who had insulted him! What a school for courage, honor, and personal dignity the duel was said to be—for thousands of years! And yet, quietly, unobtrusively, it has been eliminated and forgotten by the most civilized nations in the world.

"According to its partizans, its disappearance should have weakened the moral fiber of men; generated cowardice and a plebeian mode of thought. Yet no man in his senses considers the Americans or the English less manly than the French or the Germans.

"In a few small and slightly civilized communities the disappearance of the duel may, for instance, have increased the impudence of the press. Newspapers are now, perhaps, more circumspect when an offense may call forth a challenge. In larger communities, however—in England or America, for instance—men have not lost their honor since the duel disappeared, nor has life, on the whole, become less thrilling or noble. Nor has decadence increased; nor idealism diminished. The disappearance of war would not be more fatal to the maintenance of the highest ideals of life than was the elimination of the duel."

Nevertheless, Dr. Brandes is ready to admit that war gives birth to something besides horrors and atrocities. It reveals heroism and abnegation in men, but "this does not justify our worshiping it," and he calls attention to the fact that—

"A fire gives to courageous firemen an opportunity to show their bravery and endurance; but no one praises fires, least of all a blaze which destroys an entire city. Appalling epidemics give conscientious doctors and brave nurses an opportunity to display heroism, forethought, intelligence, quick-wittedness, and many other virtues; but no one sings hymns of praise to cholera or to typhus. Poverty and misery often give rise, in men, to charity and generosity. Yet no thinking person would argue that the display of these qualities justifies starvation.

"I wish that men would realize that true progress comes from other sources. Great thinkers, good men, noble thoughts, high ideals, intellectual achievements, patient scientists, and the undimmed truth—those are the forces that make for true progress; those are the forces which are worth more in a country than all forces of race hatred, of militarism, of aggressive strength, of organized brutality."

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO THE STAGE

WRITERS AND PRODUCERS of "lecherous and slimy plays" have been picked out for especial denunciation in the Bishop of London's campaign against vice in the British metropolis. But the British theatrical profession resent the loose employment of such phrases. The eminent English actor, Mr. H. B. Irving, in an evening lecture at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, replied that such plays as the Bishop describes "do not pass the censor; and if a play in any way answering to that description has found its way upon the stage, it has been a very rare occurrence, and has generally met with the fate it deserved." And Mr. Irving would say further, in answer to such criticism, that "in point of actual decency the English stage always has been, and is, the most decent in the world. That is to a large extent because the public has made it so. Let those who would correct anything amiss in our theaters go to the theaters for themselves, see the undesirable things, point them out clearly and unmistakably. But do not make loose and general charges not founded on actual experience, as the Bishop of London has done."

Mr. Irving spoke in one of a series of lectures on Church problems being given at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and his topic was, "The Amusement of the People." Besides replying to the Bishop of London and the rest, he asked Church people to deal more kindly with the theater, to recognize its necessary place in life, and to help it to realize its highest ideals. People, he said, as quoted in the London *Daily Telegraph*, "must be amused, just as they must be fed and clothed." The Church recognizes that need in realizing that its own service must be attractive, that "the preaching must be, if possible, stirring and exciting—even in the gloomiest religions the hell-fires to which the sinful were assigned must be made to flame brightly." The actor thus paid his respects to the Puritan Sabbath of old—and New—England:

"Our present attitude toward Sunday amusements is both illogical and hypocritical in character. Cinematograph theaters are allowed to be opened on Sunday on condition that they give some comparatively small portion of their proceeds to charity. But if, on a Sunday, in a cause purely of charity, some one wants to play a play of Shakespeare's, or even a little duolog of a most harmless and innocent character, it is forbidden. However beautiful or elevating the play and its purpose, however conspicuously a work of genius, it must not be acted on Sunday, while anything in the way of roaring farce or lurid melodrama is allowed to be exhibited at cinematographs under the cover of a modest contribution to charity. What are you, as a Church, going to say to insincerity of this kind? To judge from the utterances of the Bishop of London and others, the Church would seem to be casting about to find some *point d'appui* on which to fix itself to meet our changed conditions.

"Our Allies, the French, are a nation of Sabbath-breakers according to our lights. Are they any the worse for it, tried in the furnace of a bloody war? Does the dismal day our Sunday means in our great cities, idle, dreary, and unattractive—does that form of day do us any good? Are prayer and devotion in the morning entirely inconsistent with harmless amusement in the afternoon? Will your churches be any the fuller for shutting the theaters? Is religious observance inconsistent with mirth and jollity?"

The artistic side of the question of the Church's relations with the theater is closely connected with the moral side, in Mr. Irving's opinion. The speaker alluded to the modern youthful distaste for "highbrow" entertainment, the dislike for anything serious or intellectual. He asked:

"Is the amusement of the people to become purely frivolous; are the great plays that once held the stage for all classes of the public to become the enjoyment of the few? If so, then great drama and great acting will cease to be.

"The steady growth of every form of lighter and more frivolous entertainment has, no doubt, been intensified by the war—but what of the future? Are we going to be more spiritual or more material after the war? You, of the Church, are probably asking that question more anxiously than I am. But there is a spiritual side to the theater as well as to religion. If the primary object of the theater must always be to amuse and interest, yet it can interest in such a way as to elevate men's minds and make them think of something higher and nobler than the mere trivialities of life. The power of the stage in this direction is beyond question. Now, if the stage is to show people the facts of life, it is obvious that it can not show those facts truly if it deals merely with what is cheerful and frivolous, and shows nothing of the tragedies of life that are going on around us.

"And the Church can do something in recognizing first of all that the amusement of the people is as natural and wholesome a necessity as their health or spiritual welfare. Your concern is not only to see that such amusement be clean and decent—the public will to a great extent look after that for themselves—but you will be doing stage and public a real service if you strive to rescue this particular form of amusement from becoming merely trivial and inane, if you help to give it the power and the means to carry out its higher purposes. Remember that never has the public been catered for in the way of amusement so prodigally as to-day, and that prodigality will certainly not get less as time goes on. You can not hope to stem the tide. Take it at the flood, and try your utmost to guide at least a part of it into worthy channels. So you will be serving, I believe, not only the cause of art, but indirectly the cause of religion."

A NOTABLE YEAR IN THE CHURCH

THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS in the religious world are memorable for the donations to churches and the progress made toward greater unity. Such is the comment of a writer in the New York *Herald*, who, reviewing the year 1916 in which every event was influenced by the European War, finds that the "result was increased gifts of money and lives to missions and a deeper and more practical interest in the propagating of the Golden Rule at home and in Christian lands abroad." He notes also that a great stride forward in the temperance movement was made when four more States went dry at the elections in November, so that now there are twenty-three States in the "dry" column. In this connection we learn from the report of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that—

"The Territory of Alaska, by a 5 to 3 vote, exprest itself in favor of prohibition on November 7, 1916, but it is necessary that Congress put the policy into effect, as that body reserves the right to legislate on the liquor question for Alaska. Utah, by action of a pledged legislature, will pass a prohibition law, to become effective August 1, 1917. Florida, also by pledged legislative action, will submit a prohibition amendment to the Constitution to be voted upon in the general elections of 1918.

"Wyoming has a legislature pledged to prohibition submission, but the details of its action are not determined. New Mexico is expected to vote upon the question in 1918. The Democratic primary of Texas has instructed the legislature to submit the question to be voted upon July 28, 1917. Minnesota has a substantial dry majority in its legislature, and will probably go dry in 1918.

"It is practically assured that Kentucky and Nevada will vote upon prohibition, but the time is not certain. Nevada will almost certainly go dry, and the result in Kentucky can not be predicted. In Missouri and Indiana strong effort to induce the forthcoming sessions of the legislature to enact statutory prohibition will be made. Iowa, with statutory prohibition, will, by its legislature, submit prohibition for the Constitution for the second time, as is required by law before it may be voted upon."

In evidence of the growth of Church unity, our *Herald* informant points toward the merging of the two great branches of the Methodist Church, North and South, and he recalls that last winter commissions of all American Protestant churches met at Garden City, L. I., for the first time, and adopted a general platform on which it recommended that the World Conference on Faith and Order proceed. We are reminded also that Pope Benedict XV. sent a letter to the commissions, assuring them of his "deep interest and prayers."

Adverting to pension funds, the *Herald* writer informs us that the fund of the Episcopal Church amounted to more than $3,500,000, and there is every indication that it will reach the goal of $5,000,000 by March 1 next. The pension fund of the Presbyterian Church climbed to $5,250,000. Furthermore, millions of dollars were collected in the United States to aid war-sufferers, and we are told that the Jews alone have sent more than one million dollars to their brethren on the Continent. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist Churches have kept their pastors on the continent supplied with funds to distribute, and the Catholic Church, through its Peter's Pence collection and its gifts to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, has endeavored to make good what has been necessarily stopt by the countries at war. As an instance of the increase in gifts for missions, the writer mentions one million dollars raised by the Southern Baptist Church for added equipment to its foreign-mission stations in memory of Adoniram Judson, the first Protestant missionary to Burma. Again, a nation-wide campaign was launched to secure $300,000—a large proportion of which is pledged—for the Judson Memorial Baptist Church in Washington Square, New York, to make it a national memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, who founded it for foreign-speaking Americans. Looking forward, we are advised that a notable event of the religious year to come will be the world-wide celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation.

GIFTS OF GROUP INSURANCE

CHRISTMAS WAS MARKED THIS YEAR by great emphasis upon a practically new form of social service—"group insurance." These policies have been bought on a large scale and presented by employers to their help "as a means of showing their good-will toward their men." The motive back of the act may either be "the extraordinary generosity occasioned by the great prosperity of the country" or, perhaps, "because employers everywhere feel the necessity of doing something for their men to counteract the high cost of living, and to meet the various problems of employer and employee." Some insurance companies regard this form of insurance as likely to take as firm a hold as workmen's compensation has done. The score of States which now contemplate introducing into their legislatures bills for compulsory social insurance will find the choice between this and group insurance forced to an issue. The rise of group insurance in America dates from 1912, says an editorial writer of the New York *Evening Post*, and he finds it significant that "it has followed directly the spread of workmen's compensation acts."

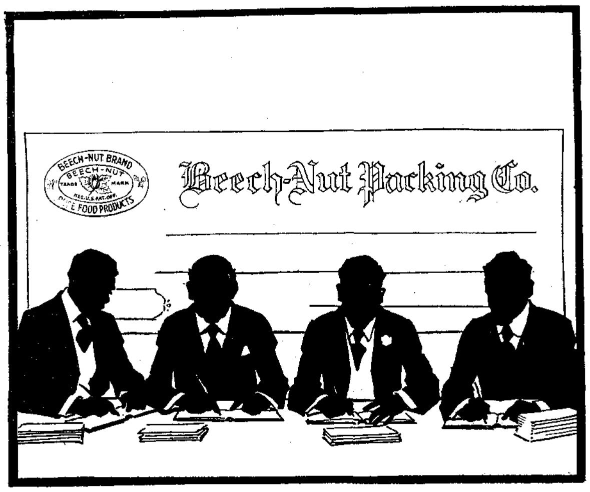
> "The first of these was the Federal Law passed in 1908, and the first State act to go into force was that effective in New Jersey in 1911. By the beginning of the current year thirty-three States and Territories had compensation laws in force. This notable spread of legislation which has awakened employers to the soundness of the principle of certain forms of social insurance is admitted by insurance companies to be the chief factor in opening the new field. As it has become evident that compulsory accident insurance is of general benefit, it has become evident also that forms of insurance not covered by the compensation laws would be beneficial also. Large classes of workers, through thoughtlessness, lack of urging, or slight physical disqualification, will fail to provide life-insurance for their dependents. It is an axiom of insurance that the proportion of the insured in a definite labor group is in inverse ratio to its wage-status, and a wise employer will make provision for the insurance of the lowest-paid and better-paid together. By the taking out of group insurance, rates impossible where agents have to be maintained to visit each individual can be obtained. Men with slight ailments will be included with those perfectly sound, for the companies are confident that no deception is being attempted by men seriously diseased. Most group insurance is offered either in the form of simple life-insurance, or with more elaborate policies providing life-insurance, disability provision, and annuities for declining years, and the employer may pay all or merely part of the premium. In any case, group insurance is designed rather to supplement than completely to displace individual insurance."

There are difficulties in the way of a successful application of group insurance, particularly in its penetration among the lower strata of wage-earners. We read:

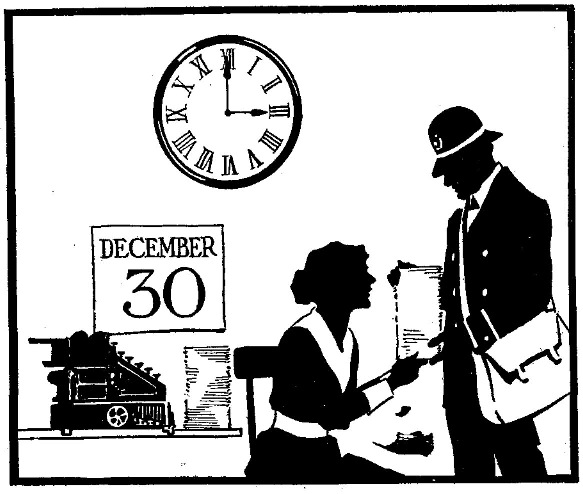
> "This country has not been favorable soil for such cooperative insurance bodies as the Sociétés de Secours Mutuel which in France enroll over 4,000,000 people and in Belgium a half-million. Our unskilled workmen of foreign birth will be hard to reach in group insurance because slow of understanding, and too inclined to change employment. Yet some employers have essayed the task. One Passaic manufacturer, whose workers are chiefly unlettered Poles, Hungarians, and Slavs, writes encouragingly of his experience. At first 'they did not understand what the benefits were, and as for some time after it was installed we had no claims, they had no means of learning, but after two or three cases occurred, where the benefits began to accrue, I assume that it formed a topic of conversation, and in the last six months I have noticed a material change for the better in the tendency of the men to remain in employ.' And it is encouraging to note that group life-insurance in the companies in which it is easiest to apply has stimulated the study of such subjects as old-age pensions, or accident-compensation benefits outside the lines laid down by law. In institutions previously possessing pension systems it has had an influence in leading to improvements.
>
> "There is reason to believe that some insurance companies pin faith to group-writing as a means of heading off compulsory health-insurance legislation. . . . But if group insurance does stop the agitation, it must be because it comes to include pretty well the whole field of workers earning less than $1,200 a year."

Mr. W. G. Curtis, president of the National Casualty Co., of Detroit, outlines in *The Insurance World* (Pittsburg) certain objections to the bill for compulsory health-insurance proposed by the American Association for Labor Legislation. These results, he imagines, would follow if the bill were enacted into a law:

> "It could not be enforced without aid of police power.
>
> "It could not reach and serve more than 25 per cent. of the people coming under the law.
>
> "It would destroy the spirit of independence.
>
> "It would establish Socialism.
>
> "The State would collect a tax of $5 to effect a saving of $1.
>
> "The wage-earner would be forced to pay $9.60 to save $4.80.
>
> "If the 33,500,000 wage-earners could be brought under the law, it would mean that 3,350,000 would become discards, because of age or physical condition.
>
> "It would furnish political employment or remunerative association for 250,000 politicians.
>
> "It would create carrier funds, that would be controlled or exclusively administered politically, to the amount of $150,000,000 annually.
>
> "It would permit a small percentage of the doctors to control most of the industrial practise.
>
> "It would apparently exclude all but allopathic practitioners.
>
> "It would interfere with religious liberty, because it would force medical examination of, and compel medical treatment of, Christian Scientists.
>
> "It would establish paternalism.
>
> "It would create class distinction.
>
> "On November 18, President Wilson, in addressing a delegation from the American Federation of Labor, warned them against class distinction. He said:
>
> "'What I have tried to do is to get rid of any class division in this country. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups.' . . . . .
>
> "The initials S. I. may stand for Social Insurance in the bill, but if such bill became the law they would then stand for Social Injustice."


Beech-Nut Packing Co.

The Old Way
Laborious and Slow
Four Operations Required



The New Way
Speedy—Neat—Thorough
One Operation Suffices

Beech-Nut Found a Better Way To Write Checks

YOU sign your name and lay down the pen. One check written—little effort—only a few seconds gone. But multiply that effort and those seconds by the number of checks your concern sends out every week! Consider the time spent on the check register or whatever other records you keep! Do you see the need for making out those checks and records most quickly? And with no duplicated effort?

The result of giving check writing and records careful thought is well illustrated in the case of the Beech-Nut Packing Company. Mr. F. E. Barbour, Secretary, tells what they were able to save, as follows:

> *"One of the biggest advantages we have secured in connection with our accounting work is in the writing of our checks. We use one of the Elliott-Fisher Machines almost exclusively for writing our checks and check register. Before installing the machine it was necessary to write the name of every individual to whom we issued a check, four times. Now we only write the name once and distribute payments on our check register, all at one operation. One clerk writes 400 checks in 8 hours and distributes the amounts to the various columns in the check register."*

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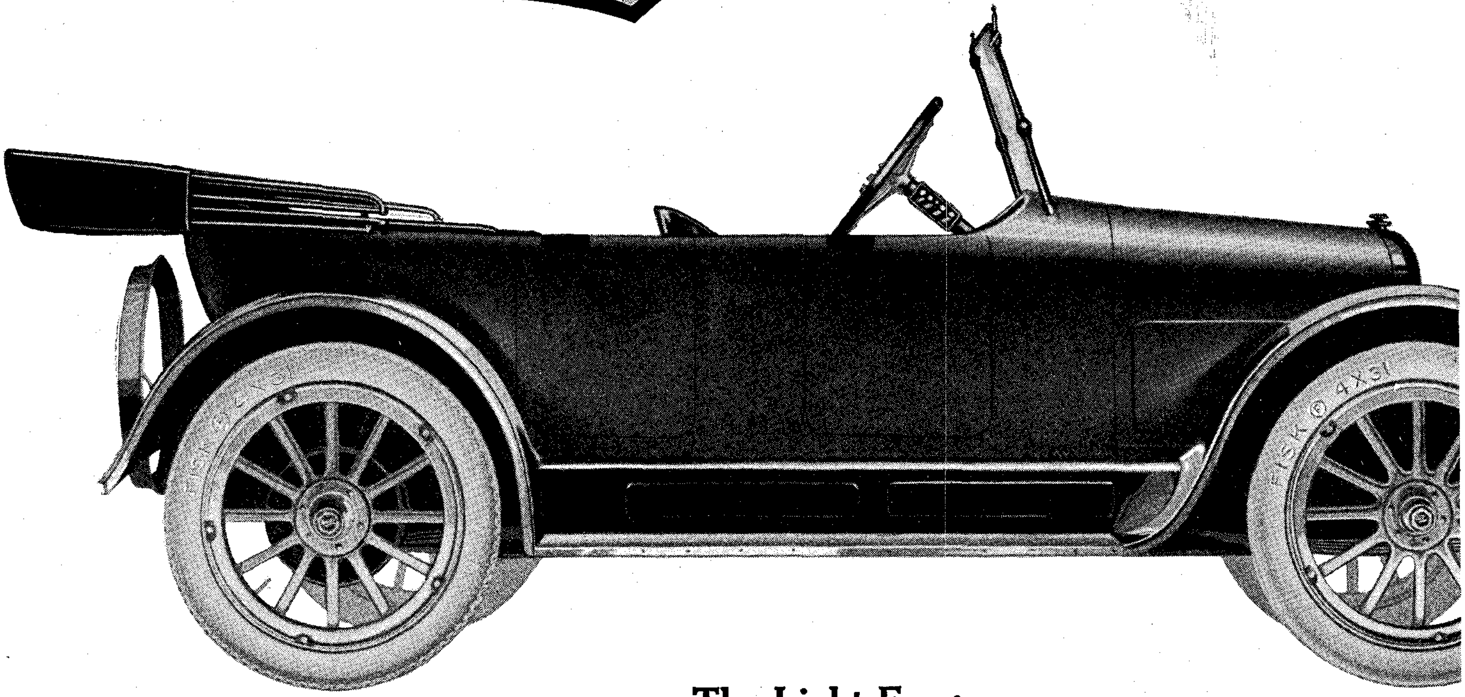

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Wheelbase 106 inches

4 cylinders en bloc motor with Helical Gear Camshaft Drive

42 inch Cantilever Rear Springs

Auto-Lite Electric Starting and Lighting system

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Tillotson Carburetor

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—*one* purchasing unit,
—*one* sales expense,
—*one* group of dealers,
plan, produce and sell the entire line.

Buying power is concentrated. Costs are distributed over all these cars. The savings are tremendous.

As a result we are producing cars of exceptional quality—and marketing them at unusually low prices.

Every car is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

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It has good style—built low with harmonious and full sweeping body lines. It is a beautiful car in every sense of the word.

The motor is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction. The turning radius is short. The car has a quick acceleration and is built to tour safely and comfortably from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

And with all these good qualities *it rides beautifully*. The soft cushions, the long and resilient cantilever rear springs, the large tires (31x4) and the proper balance in construction absorb all types of jolts—the choppy cobblestone, the cuppy macadam, and the heavy ruts and thank-you-ma'ams of American highways.

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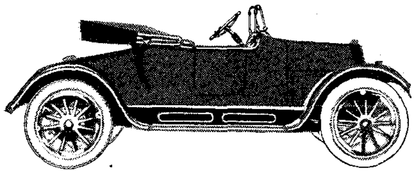
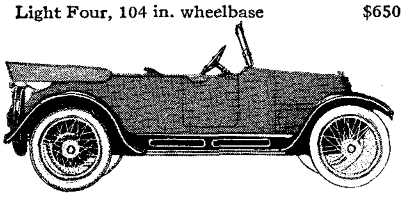
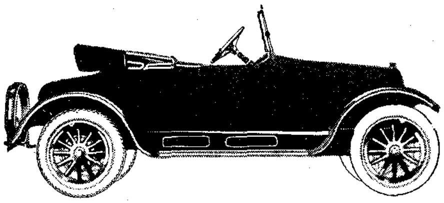


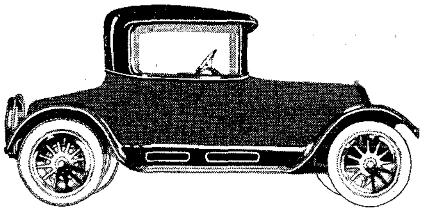
Two Passenger Roadster
Light Four, 104 in. wheelbase $650



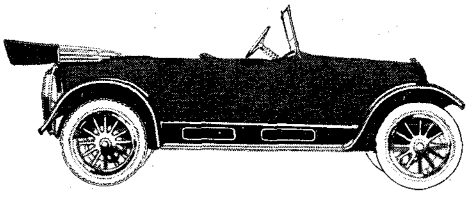
Four Seater Sport Model
The Country Club, 104 in. wheelbase $750



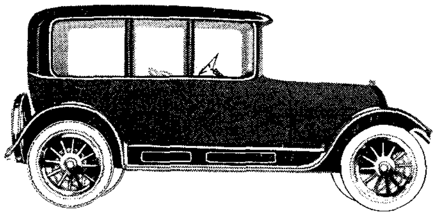
Big Four Roadster, 112 in. wheelbase $835
Light Six Roadster, 116 in. wheelbase $970



Big Four Coupe, 112 in. wheelbase $1250
Light Six Coupe, 116 in. wheelbase $1385



Big Four Touring, 112 in. wheelbase $850
Light Six Touring, 116 in. wheelbase $985



Big Four Sedan, 112 in. wheelbase $1450
Light Six Sedan, 116 in. wheelbase $1585

All Prices f. o b. Toledo

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Literary Digest. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.*

LIVES OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Scott, Emmett J., and Stowe, Lyman Beecher. Booker T. Washington: Builder of a Civilization. Illustrated. Pp. 331. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Boxed, $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Riley, B. F. The Life and Times of Booker T. Washington. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 301. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In a Foreword, Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, says that the first of these volumes was "prepared by the two people in all America best fitted, by antecedents and by intimate acquaintance and association with Dr. Washington, to undertake it." Mr. Scott was Washington's secretary for eighteen years; Mr. Stowe is the grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Their "Authors' Preface" disclaims the word "biography" as applied in the ordinary sense to their work. In his book "Up from Slavery," they tell us, Booker T. Washington gave his own story until fifteen years before his death; and this volume takes up the record there left off, reciting it, however, in chapters, each of which is complete in itself. Another Preface follows, by Theodore Roosevelt, who says that "Booker T. Washington was a great American. For twenty years before his death he had been the most useful, as well as the most distinguished, member of his race in the world, and one of the most useful, as well as one of the most distinguished, of American citizens of any race."

The subtitle of this book may seem too comprehensive in its credit until the book is read. "Builder of a Civilization," in a country already civilized, sounds like hyperbole. But here was a race numbering millions, when Booker Washington's labor began, which required much that it had not. There were many so-called "colored schools," and a few of them had done good work, within their limitations. When Tuskegee was modestly started it did not promise to differ largely; and for a time it did not challenge public attention more than its predecessors. It appeared rather like an extension of Hampton Institute, which, under General Armstrong had become famous; but Armstrong was a white man, and such recognition as he had won went to the white man's credit. Then suddenly, fourteen years after Tuskegee began, its black founder made a speech that made him distinguished. It was at the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, in 1895. From that hour both South and North acclaimed him as the leader of his race. In the South his view of the negro, socially, was accepted; for in that speech, holding up his outspread hand, he had said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

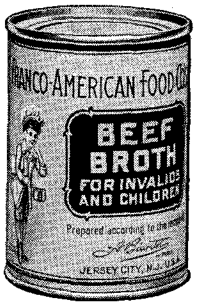
For "mutual progress" Washington labored with an eye single to national honor and racial development all the remainder of his life. What he did, how he did it, who helped him, and what came of it all, these twelve chapters tell, entertainingly and instructively—yes, and with an inspiration that should be widely diffused for national benefit. He did not always escape criticism; but it came chiefly from those who did not understand him. Some who honored him were criticized more severely than was he. Yet, in States most outspoken against negro progress, whites vied with the blacks in their enthusiasm over his addresses; and all over the land, before all kinds of great organizations, his voice was heard in pleas for negro education and citing facts to prove its wonderful results. A great number of these are presented in this memorial volume.

A biographer may properly have a pardonable pride in his subject. Dr. Riley, tho evidently apologetic lest he be too critical, has erred on the proper side, for there is hardly a word of criticism in his book. With steady seriousness he traces Mr. Washington's career from start to lamented finish, neglecting no opportunity to set before the reader the height of the difficulties which lay in his path, the unswerving persistence with which he faced and mastered them, the tactful, sensible program by which he endeavored to advance his race. Thus, of the books now available, this is the one to read for information as to who Mr. Washington was and what he tried to do in the strenuous years of his unselfish life. Yet, as a biography of the kind Mr. Washington deserves, this falls somewhat short. Dr. Riley hardly permits us to see Mr. Washington for ourselves. With the exception of the Atlanta speech, there is hardly a word from him. Scarce an anecdote from those who knew him, worked with him, learned from him, shows us how others thought of him or adds local color to the scene of his labor. Not from the first-hand judgments and experiences of his contemporaries but from Dr. Riley's generalizations has one to gain one's impressions of the man. The author's smooth and polished sentences flow on, often making the same point—such as the *post-bellum* conditions in the South—many more times than need be. Indeed, his almost constant characterization of Mr. Washington runs the risk of becoming a gentle panegyric rather than remaining a biography. One knows that one is in the presence of a genuine and remarkable man whose quality commands one's admiration, but one would like to see him more directly and thus more vividly.

IN THE REALM OF THE PERVERT

Healy, William, M.D., and Mary Tenney Healy. Pathological Lying, Accusation, and Swindling. A Study in Forensic Psychology. Pp. 286. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This book is "Criminal Science Monograph No. 1, Supplement to the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law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and Criminology." While not pleasant reading, it is more important than many volumes that are. There may be many cases where the administration of justice must require an understanding of the types of personality and of behavior here considered, altho it reflects upon human character to concede that such types may come into any home.

"Pathological lying" is defined in the Introduction as "falsification entirely disproportionate to any discernible end in view, engaged in by a person who, at the time of observation, can not definitely be declared insane, feeble-minded, or epileptic." Such lying rarely, if ever, we are told, centers about a single event; it represents a trait rather than an episode. Twenty-seven "cases" are given in illustration, after two chapters of "previous studies." The most of them are of young girls, and the range of their lying, accusation, and swindling is painfully wide.

"The pathological liar forms a species by himself," further says the Introduction; but how, when, and why, the lying began, in many of the "cases," does not indicate "species" but perverts, caused in common ways. The subject of pathological lying was first definitely brought to the attention of doctors and lawyers by the studies of Delbrück, who made elaborate and exhaustive investigations of the lies told by five patients covering a period of years, and came to the conclusion that their form of falsifying deserved a new and separate name. Later German writers have held by his terminology.

The conclusion seems irresistible, after reading this book, that pathological liars owe their tendencies, more often than otherwise, to prenatal conditions or characteristics. Nothing is said about eugenics, we believe, in all these pages, but they should prove a good argument for that science, taken as a whole. Properly endowed by parentage equipped for its holy task and high privilege, it is hard to believe that the mental and physical predispositions herein set forth would have appeared. When they do appear, if appear they must, how shall they be treated?

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SOME OF THE LATEST FICTION

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. The Madness of Philip. Illustrated. Pp. 223. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a reissue, by request, of a book that helped to establish Josephine Daskam Bacon's reputation as a delineator of childhood. It has been out of print for some time. Philip is a natural little youngster with the naughty instincts and lovable traits of many little boys, to whom life presents some weighty problems and some irresistible impulses of mischief. He is described in kindergarten games, at dancing-school, where a pretty little doll of a girl reconciles him to an otherwise disagreeable hour, at picnics, and at

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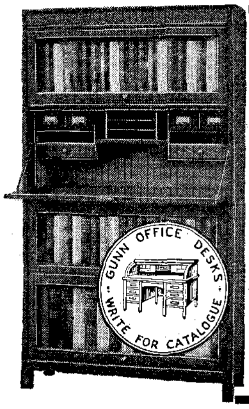

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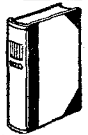

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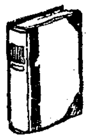

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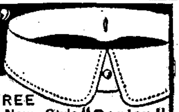
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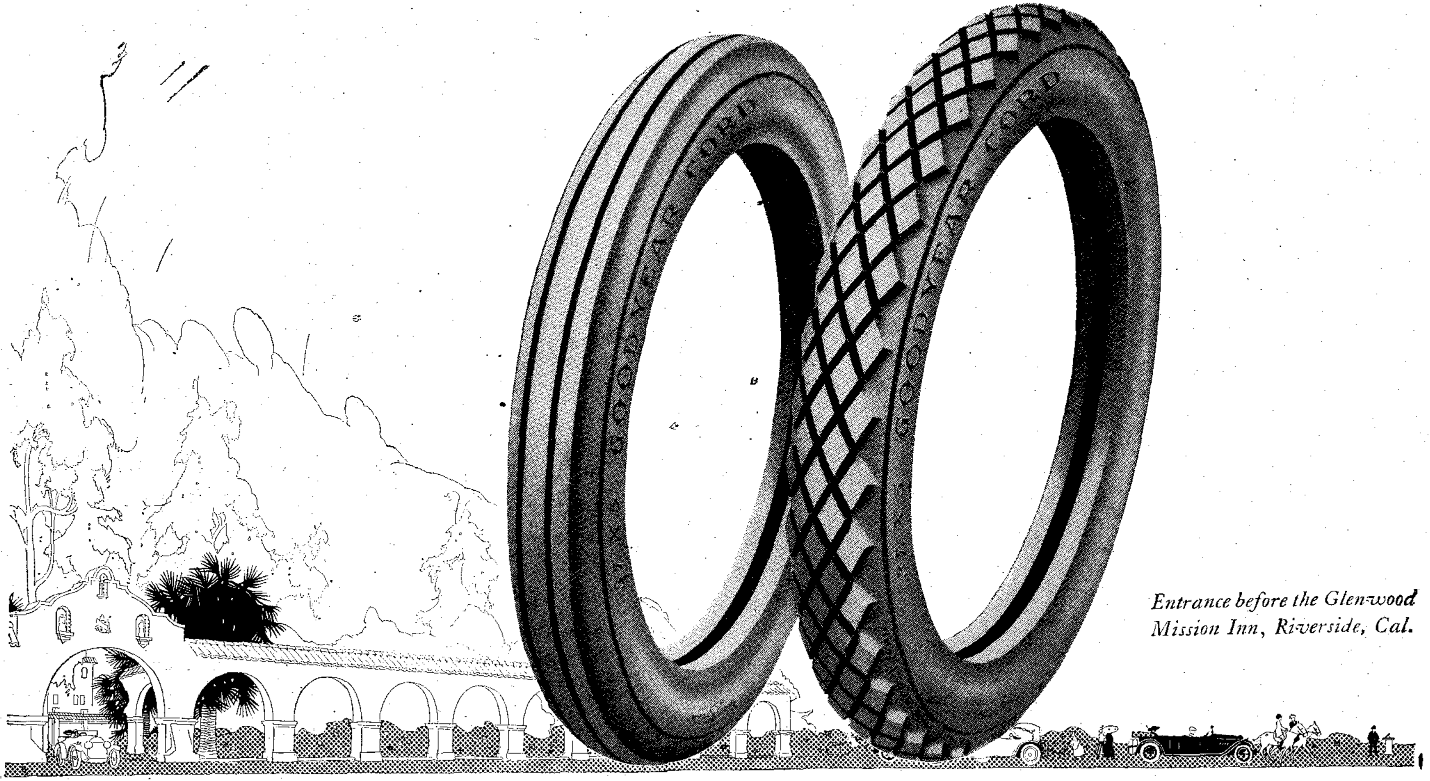
Christmas time, with a satirical power extremely amusing. The author shows an appreciation of a child's point of view, illustrates the short distance between the sublime and the ridiculous, and proves how grown-ups do not always "understand."

Dix, Beulah Marie. Blithe McBride. Pp. 238. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a pretty tale of the seventeenth century, which depicts a fascinating little maiden, Blithe-in-Tribulation McBride, who, altho brought up among a gang of thieves and pickpockets, in Archer's Lane, had been taught by her "granny" to be decent and clean and to remember that her mother was a good woman. The opportunity for escape came at last, and she embarked on the ship *Trial*, as indentured bondwoman, tho only twelve years old, and came with others to the Massachusetts Colony. On shipboard she had an opportunity to do good and make friends. But even there she found evil influences at work. Inspiring love and trust by her manner and inherent womanliness, she becomes involved in varied vicissitudes and passes through adventurous and dangerous experiences. Imprisoned for thievery she escapes in time to rescue her mistress's little girl from the Indians. With a mysterious resemblance to a daughter of the house, poor little Blithe cherishes high hopes of her parentage for a while, but finally learns that happiness sometimes comes out of disappointment. It is an appealing story, presenting a lovable character even if a little overdrawn, and holds the reader by thrilling situations, mystery, and a happy ending.

Dragoumis, Julia D. A Man of Athens. Pp. 465. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This new novel by Madame Dragoumis is timely, representing, as it does, Greece under war-conditions (in the late Balkan War) and describing, with the authority of a native Greekwoman, the social and diplomatic life of the country, the Grecian point of view, and the enthusiastic patriotism of the people in a fight against oppression. Greek society seems strangely metropolitan like our own. The novel, whose background is modern Athens, does not tax our power of mental adjustment. The author has charm in description and clever character delineation. Accustomed to the feverish and complicated modern novel, our minds constantly grasp at certain episodes as probable forerunners of dramatic mysteries and involved situations but, in each case, that possibility disappears and the story moves forward along direct lines, with dignity and wholesome heart interest. Theodora Douka, the daughter of a diplomat, and her father's constant companion, has acquired the self-possession of the well-born. While visiting her uncle in Athens, she falls in love with and marries Metro Philippides, a distinguished professor, tho of peasant origin, but her father refuses his recognition and Theodora is broken-hearted and constantly craves her friends' love and presence. Metro's wonderful devotion is taken for granted until the breaking out of the Balkan War, and then Theodora realizes that, in her blindness, she never fully appreciated him. There are many interesting characters that play an important part in the development of the plot, but through and above all shines the steady



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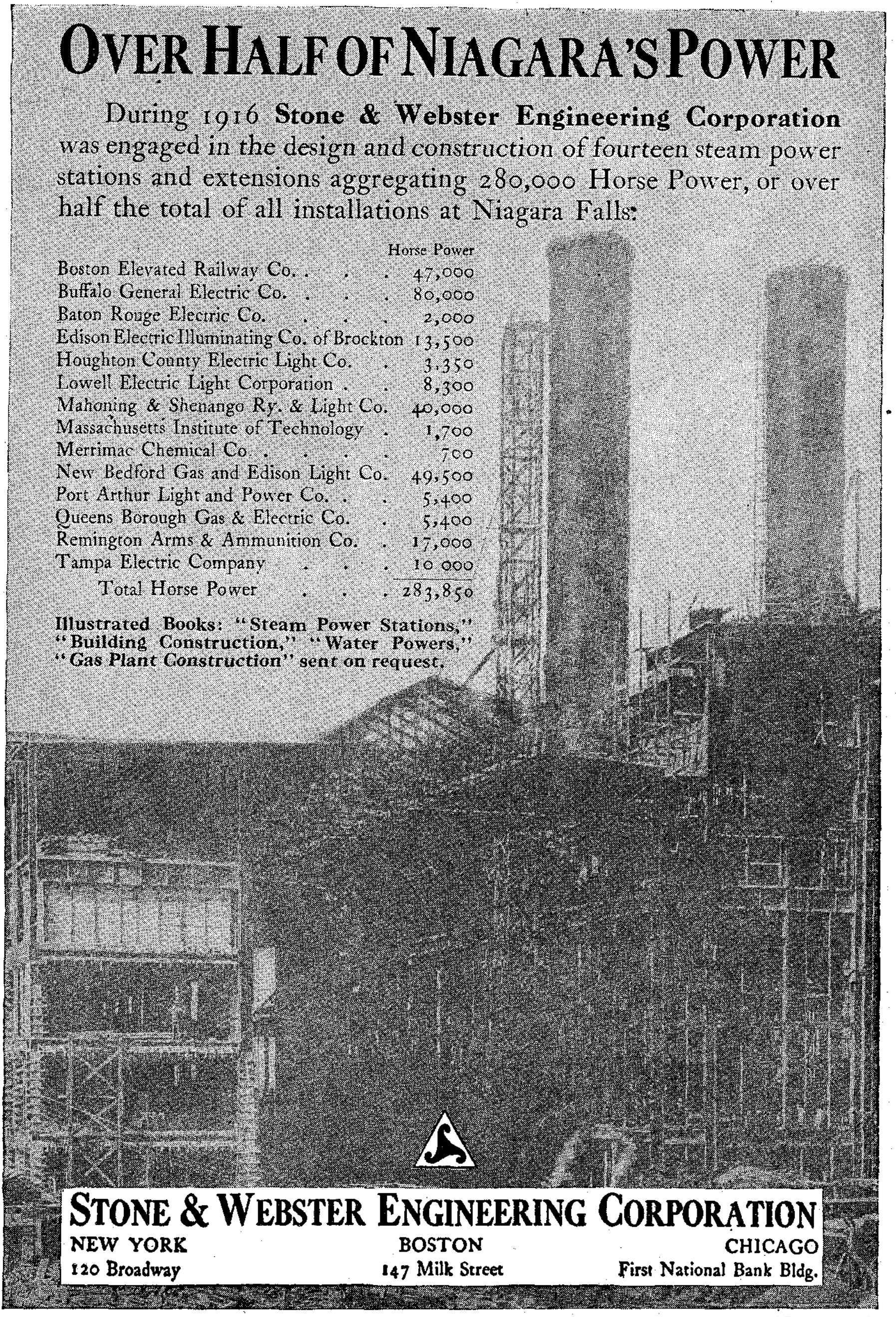

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light of Metro and his innate grandeur To the reader, it is a disappointment that Michael Douka, selfish, heartless, and self-opinionated, was ever allowed to enter the family circle. His conduct throughout is inexcusably brutal, but others make up for his misdeeds.

Hardy, Arthur Sherburne. Helen. Pp. 315. Boston and New York: *Houghton Mifflin Company.* $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is an attractive novel, in which are compared, consciously or unconsciously, French and American customs and instincts; French and American manners; French and American love-making; and French and American grandmothers. Helen, or Hélène, was the orphaned daughter of an American father and a French mother, who, with her brother Jack, a likable chap, lives with her paternal grandmother, of unsympathetic and repellent disposition, and is very conscious of her dependent position. Then Mr. Fearing comes from America with news that an uncle has left the children a fortune, of which he is the manager. At this point life takes on new possibilities for Helen. Fearing determines to take Jack to America. There are some genuine experiences in which these two figure, but Helen goes to Paris with a lovable countess who is a real friend, and becomes a comfort to her other grandmother. We are introduced to diplomatic life in France and pretty episodes with Helen's French lover. The dramatic and tragic experiences that lead up to the solution of all problems make interesting reading.

Howells, William Dean. The Leatherwood God. Pp. 236. New York: The Century Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Leatherwood Creek in Ohio, the author's native State, was a settlement of pioneer Americans, primitive and positive, willing to fight for their beliefs, religious or political. To this settlement came Joseph Dylks, a scoundrel and religious imposter. It was not long before he proclaimed himself "God" and found plenty of fanatics to worship and believe in him, just as in the case of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Schlatter, Dowie, and many others. Mr. Howells's knowledge of the environment and the actual occurrences described, which took place during his childhood, fitted him peculiarly for his task. A plot lay in his mind many years before it grew into a story. The story is episodic and religiously psychological, and it is true; but the value of it lies especially in the characters, not only the imposter himself, but Squire Braile, philosopher and scoffer, whose comments are always wise and humorous; also in the Reverdys, a shiftless couple next door, who are incessantly borrowing. In the history of the rise and fall of the "God" none are finer than his deserted wife and the lovable "Joey," or red-haired Jane, whose intensity and adoration died hard. The thought that stands out from the background of religious fanaticism and imposture lives in Squire Braile's comment to Dylkes himself: "Why, you poor devil, you're not in any unusual fix. There isn't a false prophet in the Old Testament that couldn't match experiences with you. That's the way it's always gone: first the liar tells his lie, and some of the fools believe it, and proselyte the other fools, and when there are enough of them, their faith begins to work on the liar's own unbelief, till he takes his lie for the truth."

Lloyd, Edward Mostyn. Tom Anderson, Dare-Devil. Pp. 415. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

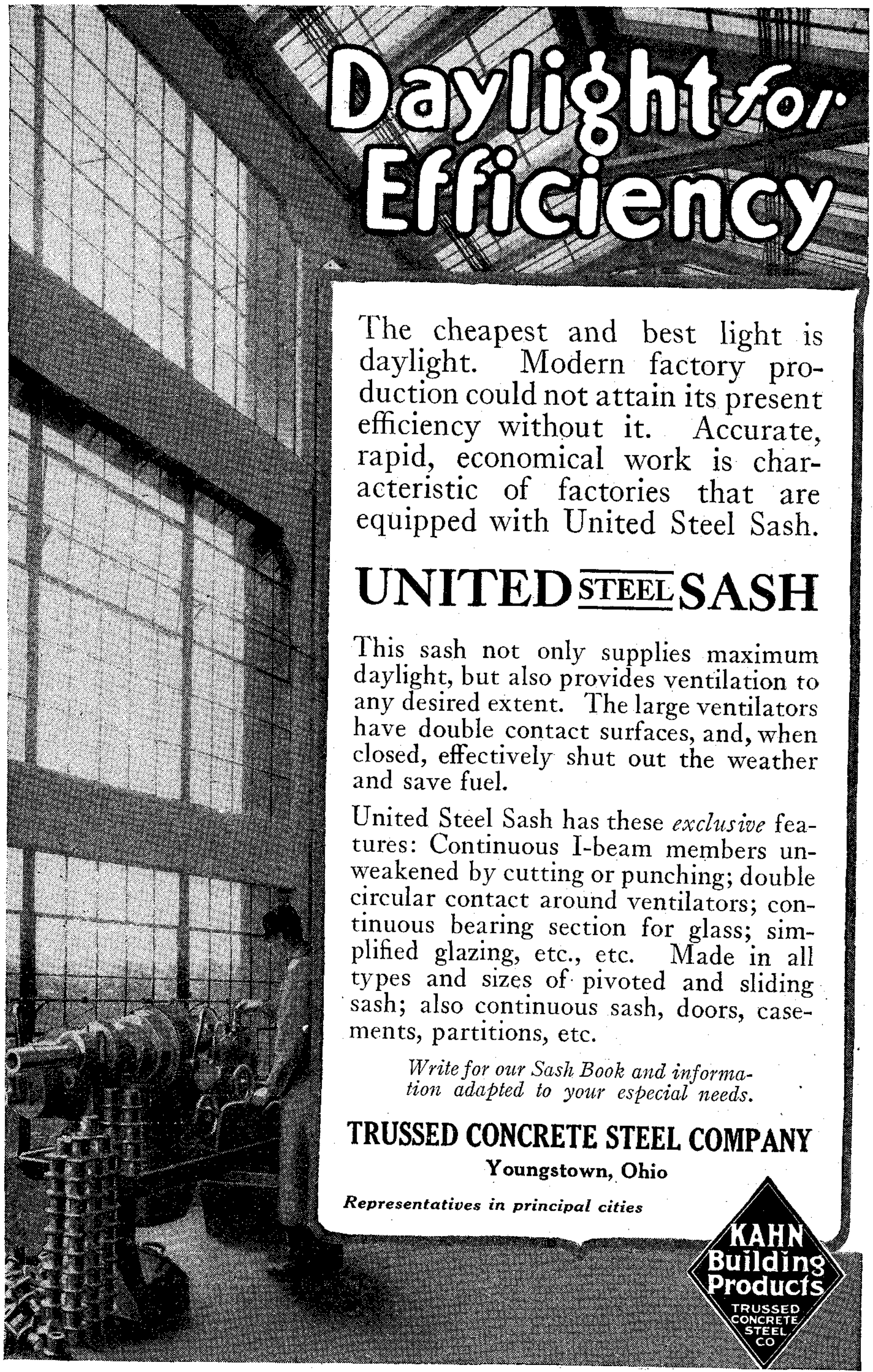
Here is a "boy's book" with a vengeance, and one likely to captivate grown-up boys, for it is full of startling *contretemps*, mysterious adventures, swift and daring action, experiences fraught with danger, and wonderful episodes. Tom Anderson, of "Oxheart," a young Virginian, whose father and brother, "Troupe," are fighting in the Revolutionary Army, is at home with his aged grandmother, his sister "Dare," and the household servants, when suddenly he becomes involved in events which tax his seventeen-year brain (and our credulity) to the utmost, but, in spite of youth, relying on himself and his Indian comrade, Unaka, he is kidnaped and dyed to look like a half-breed. We follow him through hairbreadth escapes, deeds of violence and danger, battles with treachery and deceit, combats with smallpox, tornadoes, and enemies of all kinds. He is imprisoned, sold as a slave in the West Indies, suffers shipwreck, and barely escapes hanging as a murderer, but finally wins and returns at the end of the war to his home and loved ones. The story, it is claimed, is based on facts, sometimes strange, also on history, and contains enough material for several lives. It is what boys call a "thriller," and is well written except for the irritating frequency of reiterated prophecies, such as: "had he only known," "little dreamt he," "could he only foresee," "had he only suspected," etc.

Lagerlöf, Selma. The Emperor of Portugallia. Pp. 323. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

It is no longer necessary to dwell on Selma Lagerlöf, celebrity as a winner of the Nobel Prize and participant in other unusual literary honors, since all readers share that knowledge as well as appreciation and admiration for her work. Her creative and imaginative genius is superlative. There is usually a mystical beauty in her stories which have given them the name of "Fairy Classics." This novel is largely concerned with Jan of "Ruffluck Croft" in relation to his daughter, "Glory Goldie Sunnycastle," from the day of her birth, through the vicissitudes of peasant limitations, her absence from home, and the terrible consequences to her father of too deep a love and a consequently fevered and unsettled mind. The author has the power to make us sense the almost supernatural bond between father and child, so that we understand the pathetic concentration of Jan's devotion on the one thought which unseats his reason. There is a thrilling appeal to the human heart in this story and a deep appreciation of the limitations and intensity of the lowly mind. As in all foreign literature, methods and motivation are unusual, but they stimulate the mind to alertness and can not fail to convince readers of Miss Lagerlöf's beauty and power as a writer.

Twain, Mark. The Mysterious Stranger. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Pp. 151. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

This is one of those books especially prepared for the holiday trade, binding, paper, and illustrations being all of superior excellence and attractiveness. It is, in a way, a fairy story, with astrologers, spirits, and all the occult powers and forces in operation, but, through it all, runs, for the analytical thinker, a thread of philosophy, a theory of eternal verities, and this text: "Life itself is only a vision, a dream."



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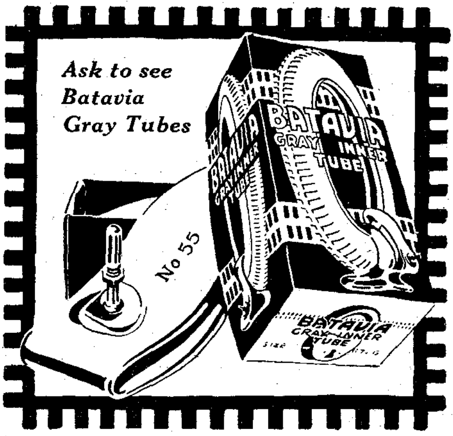

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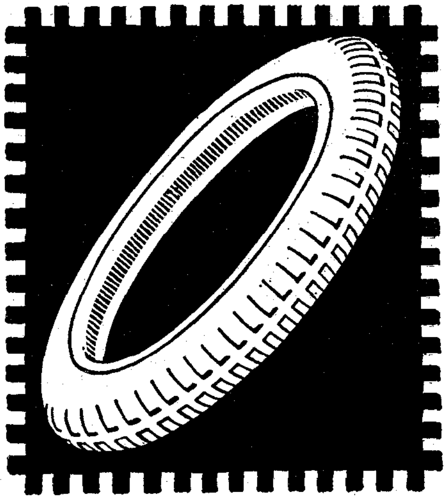

To three lads, playmates, in Austria, in 1590, came "the Mysterious Stranger," a handsome youth called "Satan," who pervades the book and has the power to become invisible, to create, to destroy, and to change destinies. In the guise of a story many deeply significant statements are made. Boys are taught that our blind prayers spring often from the most selfish desires which, granted, would lead to still deeper shame and suffering. "You people do not suspect," says the author, "that all of your acts are of one size and importance, but it is true. To snatch at an appointed fly is as big with fate for you as the conquering of a continent." Again, "sanity and happiness are an impossible combination. No sane man can be happy, for to him life is real and he sees what a fearful thing it is. Only the mad can be happy, and not many of them." Once more, "against the assault of laughter nothing can stand." There is a regular, well-developed story here, but best of all are the illuminating comments on the foibles of a race, which has "the moral sense" and yet does horrible things, not "brutal" ones, because brutes do no such things. Such evil deeds are human, not brutal.

Masefield, John. Multitude and Solitude. Pp. 330. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

In judging a book like this, it is necessary to bear in mind that "it was first published a good many years ago" and to make allowances for its immaturity, its lack of cohesion, and its abrupt transitions of place and subjects. The author evidently had a purpose to build a story around the African "sleeping sickness," and was well informed on that subject, but it was not so easy to make the story spontaneous or pleasant reading. Roger Naldrett was unsuccessful in his drama, "A Roman Matron," and failed to see his love, Ottalie Fawcett, who was drowned before he reaches her home. So he decides to devote his broken life to the conquest of this horrible disease, and went to Africa with her cousin, Lionel. The chapters dealing with revolting details of the disease are full of scientific terms and deductions. So are the most convincing parts of the book. As a story, it is not attractive, nor is it satisfactory, except in illustrating a phase in the development of an author who has "made good."

Roberts, Charles G. D. The Secret Trails. Illustrated. Pp. 212. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Every one who is interested in the great outdoors is familiar with the works of Charles G. D. Roberts. Any one who reads his books for the first time has a stimulating treat in hand. In this collection are stories of boar, dog, bull, eagle, egret, oxen, and rabbit. The author makes one feel the irresistible force of nature. He weaves a fanciful story about strange and dramatic facts in the lives of furry and feathered tribes. Each story is interesting, sometimes tragic and thrilling, and so cleverly constructed that the reader scarcely realizes that the scenes are dominated by beasts or birds, even when humans figure in them. His nature descriptions are exquisite and graphic. The episodes described illustrate customs and traits of different animals so subtly that we absorb edifying truths unconsciously while reading for entertainment. Never didactic, Mr. Roberts charms by his picturesque narrative and his absolute familiarity with his subject.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
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Standardizing Machine Shops

The necessity of economical production in our factories is more and more apparent. The war will end sometime, and what then? At best, a struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy in which the careless, old-time methods that made money in spite of waste will be frozen out.

All manufacturers must watch to stop leaks, to reduce waste. Waste of material and labor, in rejections, can be cut down by using accurate gages. Until they are introduced, no shop can effectively standardize metal work.

Yet when really achieved, interchangeability of parts has magical effects on profits. By means of limit gages, standardized interchangeability of metal parts is assured—and a boy can do the work of inspection. This method lowers cost of manufacture, speeds up assembling, improves quality—in short, replaces guess-work with scientific precision.

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"How to Measure Screw Threads"

It will give you some new ideas on modern, economical shop methods.

We make a varied line of gages for metal parts.

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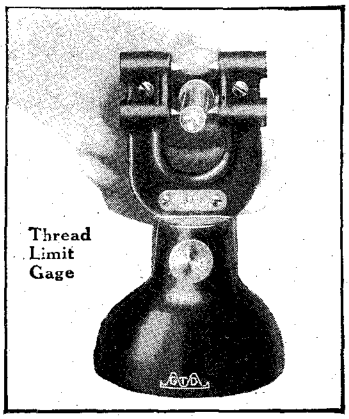

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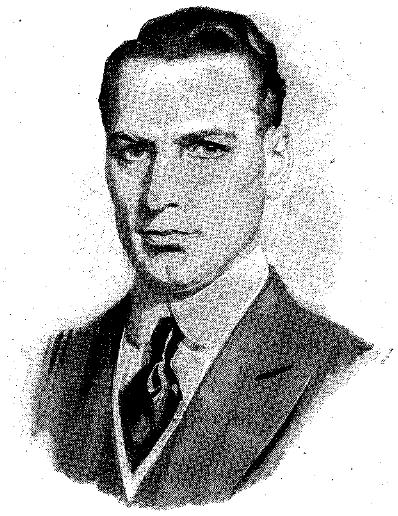

The Board of Directors of a gigantic wholesale grocery concern had gathered to select a new president.

A keen, broad-minded director arose and said: "I know the man we want." He named the president of a great National Bank.

"What!" cried one astonished director, "what does a banker know about *our business?*"

"This man knows more than just banking," was the answer. "Banking, like wholesaling, is only one phase of business. This man is not limited to any one field. He knows all the departments of business—finance, economics, organization, selling, accounting." They discussed the matter from all standpoints. Finally they unanimously agreed to get him if they could.

The banker accepted the presidency of the wholesale grocery concern at a salary of $100,000.

In a surprisingly short time he had completely reorganized the whole concern. New, well-planned office short cuts replaced the old, roundabout methods.

Means of shipment and distribution were completely revolutionized. And today this company is reaping the benefits of the changes made in the form of increased dividends amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The inspiring success of this banker, in a business totally new to him, was the result of his broad business training. His greatness lay in his knowledge of business fundamentals. Each move, each decision he made, was backed up by a clear, intelligent grasp of the *why* and the *how* of the problems he had to solve.

The problems this man had to face were far more complicated than those listed below. Yet these comparatively simple problems are the very rocks upon which business careers are smashed. Sooner or later you, too, will meet these questions. How will you answer them?

Do you know why most inexperienced promoters fail trying to raise money for a new business, and how to avoid their mistakes........................ ?

Do you know the vital difference to a business man between "getting a loan" and "discounting his note," and when each is necessary.................. ?

Can you answer a letter of complaint so as to satisfy the complainant and yet preserve the firm's prestige.. ?

What are the six things a business man should watch for and satisfy himself on before he signs his name to a business paper........................... ?

By comparison of a series of financial statements, can you tell whether the business is going as it should, and then put your finger on the weakness or strength shown.. ?

Can you analyze the market of a proposition so as to tell accurately whether it will be cheaper to sell direct by mail, or thru usual trade channels........ ?

The knowledge that carries men thru

You cannot catalog the answers to these broad questions. Circumstances vary. But the big underlying principles always remain the same. It is the knowledge of the basic principles that carries men thru to success.

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

The Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute gives you a logical foundation on which to build your future business knowledge and experience. All departments of business are covered and presented to you in interesting, practical form.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute along with ambitious young clerks in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; Wm. H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Co.—and scores of others equally prominent.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know—what you don't know, and what you should know—to make success *sure.* If you feel uncertain of yourself, if you long for bigger responsibilities, power, influence, money—this Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
548 ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

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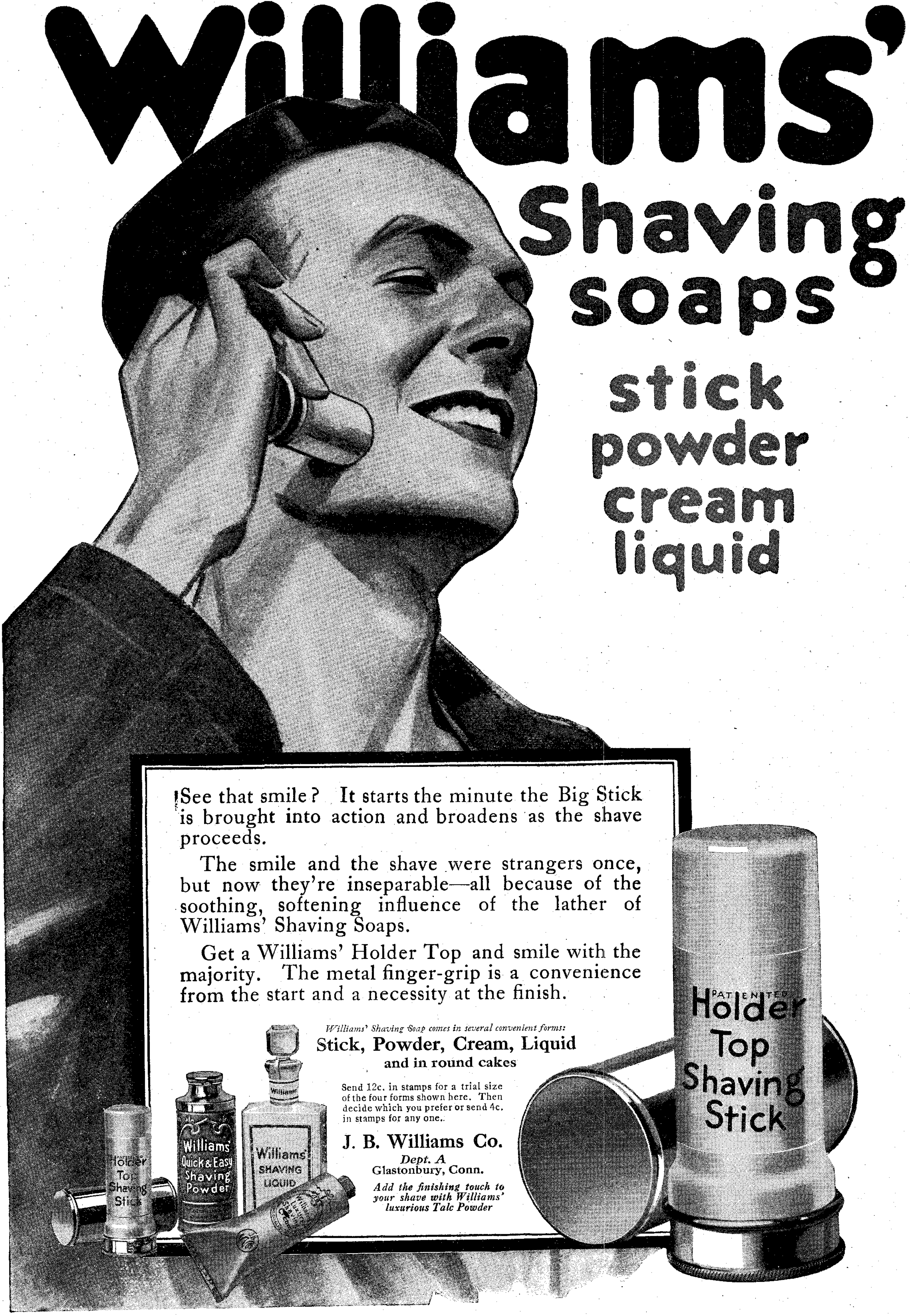
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See that smile? It starts the minute the Big Stick is brought into action and broadens as the shave proceeds.

The smile and the shave were strangers once, but now they're inseparable—all because of the soothing, softening influence of the lather of Williams' Shaving Soaps.

Get a Williams' Holder Top and smile with the majority. The metal finger-grip is a convenience from the start and a necessity at the finish.

Williams' Shaving Soap comes in several convenient forms:

Stick, Powder, Cream, Liquid

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Send 12c. in stamps for a trial size of the four forms shown here. Then decide which you prefer or send 4c. in stamps for any one.

J. B. Williams Co.
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Glastonbury, Conn.

Add the finishing touch to your shave with Williams' luxurious Talc Powder

CURRENT - POETRY

Mr. Clinton Scollard shows wisdom in drawing material for his stirring ballads from the rich treasury of American history, especially that of Revolutionary days. Many of these poems have been collected in "Ballads Patriotic and Romantic" (Laurence J. Gomme). Patriotic themes should not be given over fully to the song-writers of the musical comedies; they deserve the attention of poets of ripe culture and true craftsmanship. Here is a famous episode admirably treated; "Wayne at Stony Point" is one of the strongest ballads we have seen for many a day.

WAYNE AT STONY POINT

By Clinton Scollard

This is a tale to tell your sons
  Of the craggy steeps that lie
Where the tides of Hudson sweep and swing
South by the Ferry of the King,
And of those who did a dauntless thing
  On the noon of a night gone by.

'Twas Washington sat in his tent,
  And he scanned a writing well;
And it was thus that the writing ran—
"I, Anthony Wayne, am ever your man;
If you'll but plot, if you'll but plan,
  I'll storm the heights of Hell!"

The General smiled his slow grave smile
  That boded the foeman ill;
And, as he bent his head and wrote,
The lyric trill of the tawny throat
Kept time, now near and now remote,
  To the scratching of his quill.

For it was the heart of the summer-time,
  And the Highlands surged away,
In gleaming billows of verdure drest,
Great of girth and broad of breast,
Vale on vale and crest on crest,
  Under the golden day.

It was the heart of the summer-time,
  Suspense filled all the air,
For armed men lurked amid the trees
About Torn Mountain's rugged knees,
And where Dean Forest swayed in the breeze
  Back from the Mount of the Bear!

And they were men of the north and south,
  Band on resolute band,
Men of the Massachusetts line,
Men who had fought at Brandywine,
Men stanch as the Carolina pine,
  And the flower of Maryland.

'Twas Anthony Wayne sat in his tent
  With his hand cupped for his chin,
His thoughts afar when an ensign flew
From the rocky peak of a Point he knew,
When a messenger, clad in buff and blue,
  From the droop of the dusk strode in.

He gave the leader a swift salute,
  As he stood there, heel to heel;
"A letter, sir!" and the eyes of Wayne
Lit as the skies do after rain,
And his heart was tuned to a martial strain
  As he broke the letter's seal.

"To-morrow," he read, "at the noon of night,
  Be this the day and the hour!"
And his laugh rang out as the laugh of one
Who sees, with the first bright beam of the sun,
The chrismal crown of glory won,
  And the dawn of victory flower.

Morn on a sickle beach of sand
  That a swerve of the Hudson made;
And line on line, and rank on rank,
Under the dip of the shelving bank,
Powdered and shaven, fore and flank,
  The troops upon parade!

"Forward!" then through the stealthy noon
  They marched at a measured pace;
The woodland paths at a swinging stride
They trod, and Donderberg's frowning side,
Till they came, at the edge of the twilight-tide,
  To the vale of Devil's Race.

Then each man shaped him a white cockade
  That the plan might have no flaw,
While the hours crept by, and naught was heard
Save only the breath of a whispered word,
Or the frog's low croak, of the breeze that stirred
  O'er the bay of Haverstraw.

No beacon shone in the vast of the vault,
  And there was no bugle blown,
When out from the shroud of beech and pine
Onward they moved in a silent line,
And the General gave them the countersign—
  "The fort's our own!—our own!"

It was file by left and file by right,
  And a narrow file to the fore,
And there was Febiger, gallant Dane,
Fleury and Butler, bold and vain,
And over them all "Mad Anthony Wayne,"
  The chief of the fighting corps.

Through the strangling grip of the marsh's mire
  With never a pause they prest,
And tho the sound of the foeman's fire
Rang like the strings of a battle-lyre,
Higher they sought their way and higher
  Till they won to the cragged crest.

Hand to hand, and brand to brand,
  They grappled, with grisly scars,
Till the banner that stood for the king and crown
From the peak of Stony Point came down,
And there floated the flag of new renown—
  Our flag of the Stripes and Stars.

Tho smitten sore by a hurtling ball
  As they upward charged from the fen,
Through the flame-rent murk of the midnight pall,
And the clamor and stress of the conflict-thrall,
"Bear me on!" was their leader's call;
  "I would die at the head of my men!"

But not his to die, and he heard the cry
  From bastion and breach back thrown,
A sound that echoes and triumphs still
From the crest of that memory-haunted hill,
The exultant cry, with its olden thrill—
  "The fort's our own!—our own!"

Our own! ay, every league of land
  From the east to the western main!
Our own!—and may we never forget,
Till the light of Liberty's sun be set,
His dauntless deed, and our deathless debt
  To men like Anthony Wayne!

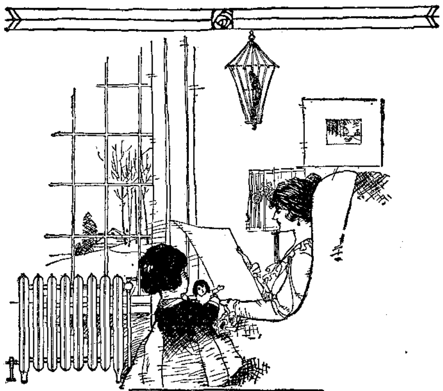
The two lyrics below are excellent examples of Mr. Scollard's artistry. The first is splendidly pictorial, and shows Mr. Scollard's mastery of a difficult classical rhythm. The second is a glowing piece of Eastern magic, most musical and most colorful. Mr. Scollard's artful repetition of the beautiful word "Lebanon" has much to do with the charm of the poem.

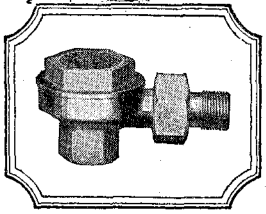
THE "ETERNAL PRESENCE"

By Clinton Scollard

I have watched the glow on the morning sky-line
When the kindling spring from out of the palm-
  isles
Came, with lilt of lutes and with touch of timbrels,
Winged as the swallow.

Summer I have seen o'er the fertile loam-lands
Spread its gleaming gold and its burnished amber—
Barley, wheat, and rye in the soft winds waving,
Ripe for the reapers.





Make your Radiators Behave

Radiators equipped with a Dunham Radiator Trap (pictured above) cannot hiss or pound. It does away with the cause of radiator noise—air and water. Eliminating these from the radiator reduces coal consumption. All the heat in the vapor is utilized. So costly coal is conserved.

The DUNHAM VAPOR HEATING SYSTEM

The trap is only one of the several exclusive features of the Dunham Vapor Heating System. Each is vital. Each is a distinct and radical achievement that makes for utmost comfort and unexpected economy. With minimum attention, the Dunham-heated home will be cozily warm each hour of the day—every single room.

The Dunham Vapor Heating System assures you of *any desired temperature at any hour in every room.* Dunham Heating, of course, costs more to install than does an old-fashioned system. It is worth it in comfort, low maintenance expense and durability.

Dunham Heating is all explained in our remarkable little book, "The 3 H's." The reading of it will point the way to more comfort with less coal. This book is yours for the asking.

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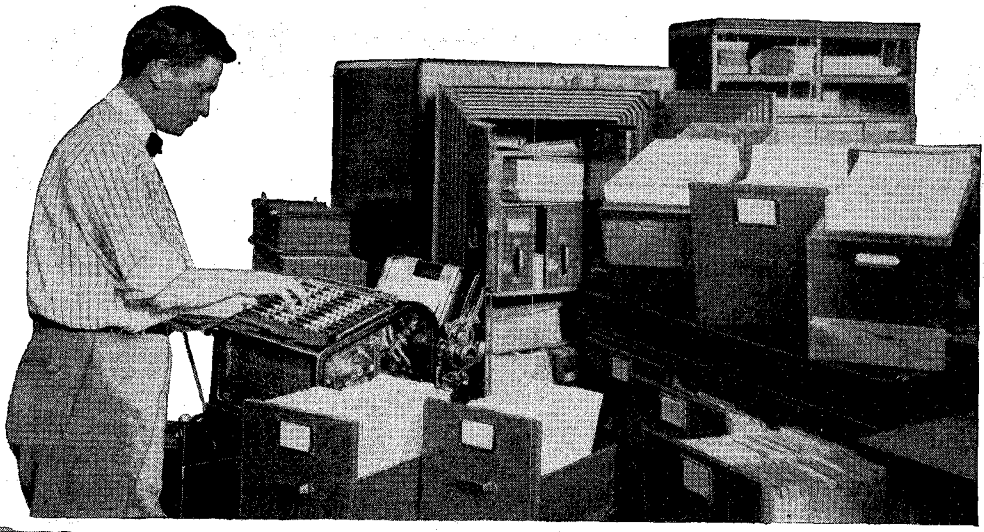


6. Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting in the office of H. Wilensky & Sons Co., Atlanta, Ga. This was the final step in an interesting development of accounting methods. (See pictures and explanations below.)

No Hide-Bound Methods in the Wilensky Leather Business

Jake Wilensky is a chip o' the old block. Otherwise he couldn't have convinced his father of one improvement after another, leading from the high stool in the dark corner to the Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine in the present completely equipped accounting department.

His father built up a big business on honesty and sagacity from small beginnings in the little shop, where one old yellow-page ledger held all the accounts—and Jake was bookkeeper.

How Jake Began

Jake began with a pencil. He had to be very persuasive even to get a loose leaf ledger and to keep it in pen and ink.

He acquired a typewriter for his business letters by inducing his father to give it to him for a birthday present.

So he managed one way or another to adapt his department to the rapidly growing business. But he wasn't satisfied.

As Jake says, truly, "You can't half-sole and heel an old-fashioned system forever."

A Brand New Method

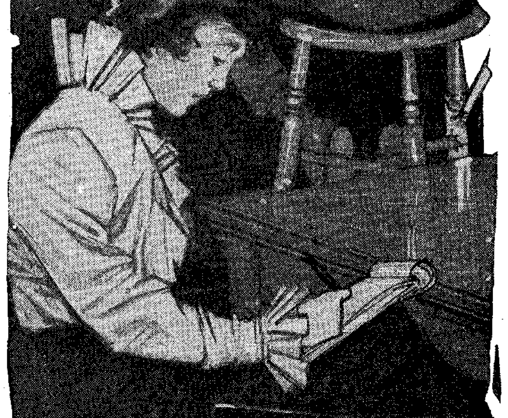
So he gave the accounting department a brand new method that took care of current requirements and was strong enough to carry the business along the up-grade of steadily increasing sales—a bookkeeper and a Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine.

That was the biggest improvement of all Jake had introduced but it required the least persuasion because his father had come to recognize the economy and efficiency of labor-saving and error-proof devices.

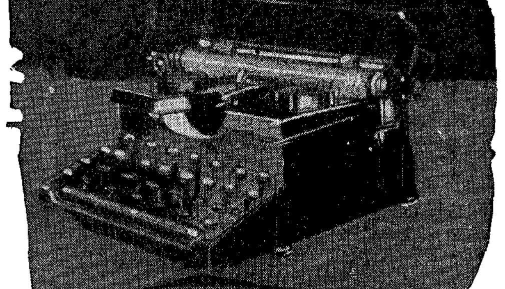
Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting had the books up to date, trial balance out and statements mailed on the first day of the first month after the machine was installed.

It used to take the bookkeeper until the 6th or 8th of the month to get a trial balance; and statements didn't go out until the trial balance was completed.

5. When Jake Wilensky employed a bookkeeper, he had made another long stride ahead, but the biggest improvement was still to come. (See No. 6 above.)



4. Business grew so fast that Jake had to get a stenographer to help him with his correspondence.



3. This typewriter was a birthday present that saved Jake a lot of time.

2. And the next improvement added was a loose leaf ledger which he posted with pen and ink.

1. Here's the old yellow-page book and pencil with which Jake started years ago.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS—SAVE VALUABLE TIME

Burroughs

PRICED AS LOW AS $125

The leather stock-room of H. Wilensky & Sons Co., in which never less than $50,000 worth of leather is kept.

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Simplifies Accounting Problems

Accounting costs are cut in two. What's more, the bookkeeper has half of each day for other important work—watching credits, getting cost figures in department sales, and so on.

How it is Done

H. Wilensky & Sons Company use five card ledger boxes fitting special compartments in the safe. They post accounts receivable, notes receivable, accounts payable and notes payable to different card ledgers.

The card is slipped into the carriage of the machine and items posted direct from posting mediums. Cash received is posted from slips from the cash register drawer, which include checks by mail; customer's ledger from salesmen's orders, on which distribution of the charge is made by departments; accounts payable from invoices. They also use an interesting control sheet, showing cash register data, cash summary, balance of cash sales drawer, bank balance, summary of charge sales, purchases, etc., making a complete recapitulation of each day's business. This is used as a check list in posting, and in checking entries on the control journal, and is then filed for reference.

Why it is Better

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting cuts out useless operations—dipping pen into ink, blotting, entering dates and ciphers, complicated motions of fingers and so on. The operator depresses the right keys, touches the operating bar and the machine prints the item directly on the ledger leaf. *This saves time—and hence money.*

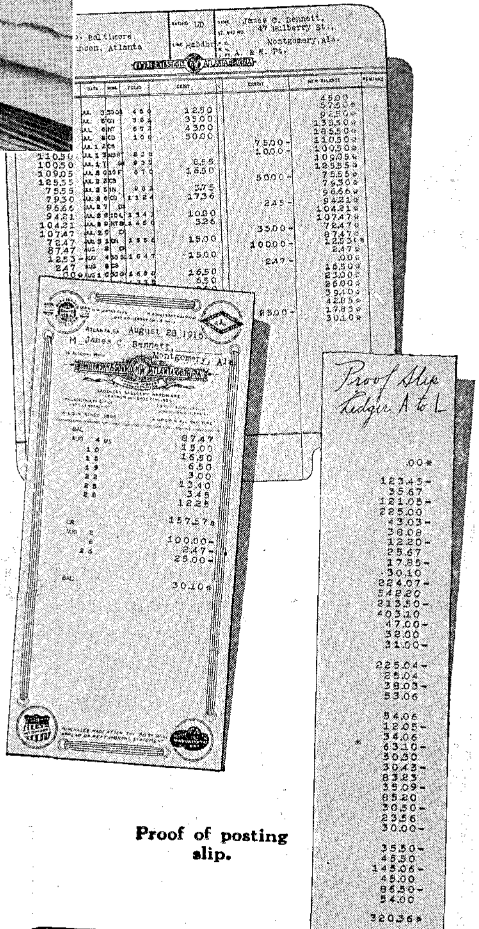
The machine adds and subtracts automatically. The accounts are therefore *always balanced.* Accuracy saves the time otherwise lost in looking for errors. The daily balance is invaluable to the credit man.

Statements are also made on the machine, with the same automatic accuracy and saving of time.

Last, *but not least,* the bookkeeper has time for other important work. He can make his job bigger by taking advantage of the daily figure information that the Burroughs machine makes possible—information that enables executives to run a business on knowledge instead of guess-work.

98 Burroughs Models

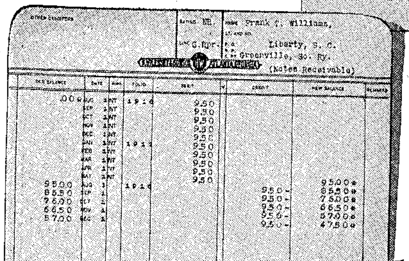
The 98 Burroughs models make a Burroughs possible for any business. Your banker or telephone directory will give you the address of the nearest of the 170 offices maintained by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in the United States and Canada.


Proof Slip
Ledger A to L

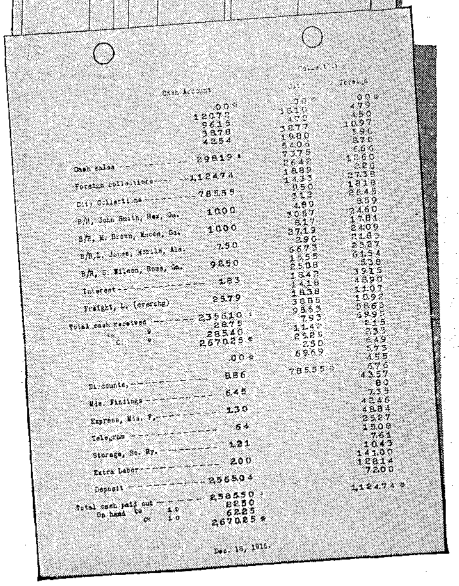
Card from accounts receivable ledger showing old balance, date, items, folio, debit, credit and new balance. The Burroughs is equally applicable to card or loose leaf ledgers.

Neat, accurate, machine-made statement showing debit items, total, credit items, and balance due.

Proof of posting slip.



Sample card from notes receivable ledger. As each note is paid, credit is entered on customer's card and new balance printed.



Cash sheet giving complete recapitulation of day's business, for which all totals are computed and printed by the Burroughs.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS—SAVE VALUABLE TIME

Burroughs

PRICED AS
LOW AS $125

Are YOU Making $5000 a year?

Don't Merely Think it Over—Put it Over!

Get This FREE BOOK

TEN YEARS PROMOTION IN ONE

The huge growth of business in America has created thousands of high grade positions paying $1,500 to $5,000 or more a year. The need is for men with executive training—men who have specialized in some important department of business. A recent advertisement for a $15 a week man brought 171 answers. One for a $5,000 man, on the same page, did not bring a single reply. The $15 a week man had 170 other men competing for the same job. The $5,000 position went begging. One big captain of industry recently said, "Our great difficulty is to find men who are properly trained for responsible positions."

We Train You By Mail For Executive Positions

"The School of Experience" alone, cannot begin to supply men needed. For that reason, employers are urging ambitious men to take the short cut to executive training offered by the various courses of the LaSalle Extension University. Railroads, mercantile and banking institutions are always in need of trained men to fill permanent positions with big salaries.

Earn While You Learn You can keep on drawing your present salary while we train you for an executive position. You learn in your spare time—at home. Our courses are thorough, simple, easy, and quickly mastered. The cost is small. Easy monthly payments. There is no reason in the world why you cannot advance yourself now, if you are ambitious, and are willing to invest a few dollars in brain power and self capitalization.

Big employers know that LaSalle training is thorough; that behind the LaSalle courses stand assets of over $2,000,000, and an organization of more than 300 business experts, professional men, text writers, instructors and assistants, including recognized authorities in all departments.

Get This Valuable Book "Ten Years' Promotion in One" FREE

Hundreds of men who have read this book say it does more to inspire the ambitious man for big things, than any other book they have ever read. A prominent Chicago business man recently said, "It would pay every ambitious person to get this book even if it cost him $5.00 for a copy." Let us send it to you FREE, with literature explaining how you can train for your chosen work without interference with your present duties.

Earn $35 To $200 A Week

Which One of these Positions Would You Like to Fill

Business or Office Manager This course gives you executive training necessary to manage department heads, minor executives, or a complete business organization.

Executive Accountant (C. P. A.) 500,000 firms need services of expert accountants and auditors. Only 2,000 certified public accountants in the U. S. to do the work. Our training prepares you for expert accounting work or C. P. A. examinations.

Business and Sales Correspondent Our course offers an opportunity to train quickly for a high-grade position as expert sales and collection correspondent, or writer of business literature.

Traffic Manager Railroad and industrial shippers constantly need men who understand rate laws and Interstate Commerce regulations. Our course is the recognized standard of training.

Banking Course just completed by leading banking and financial experts. Trains men either with or without banking experience for positions in all departments.

Legal Counsellor or Attorney at Law Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Our course is of University grade. The 14 volumes of text books, supplied free, are edited and written in plain, comprehensive language by noted legal experts, judges and famous law professors. Degree of LL. B. conferred.

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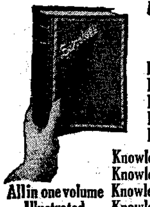

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I have walked with autumn down through the orchards,
Where lay heaped the fruit with its veins of crimson,
Globes that vied with all of the hues of sunset,
Harvests ambrosial.

Winter I have known, with its shroud of silence,
Vestal, virginal, clad in its arctic ermine,
When the midnight brightened the frosted sky with
Torches auroral.

Just the shifting sands in the Year's great hourglass,
Turned by Time who works at the Master's bidding,
Where we mark, if we look with eyes unclouded,
The Eternal Presence!

THE WINDS OF LEBANON

By Clinton Scollard

The winds blow out of Lebanon adown the slopes and valleys,
The golden winds of Lebanon, the blue day long;
And over olden Lebanon above the cedar alleys
The mighty sun goes marching to the echo of their song!

The winds blow out of Lebanon from vine and myrtle closes,
The silver winds of Lebanon, the blue night long;
They bear the scent of cinnamon, they bear the scent of roses,
And the host of stars goes marching to the echo of their song!

The winds blow out of Lebanon with ne'er a sound of chiding,
The wooing winds of Lebanon, the whole year long;
The winds blow out of Lebanon, where love has its abiding,
And my heart is ever marching to the echo of their song!

It is well for a poet to know how to make use, occasionally, of proper names that are musical and rich in tradition. Kipling understood this thoroughly when he was doing his best work, and so did James B. Dollard when he wrote "The Little Irish Villages." In "Things As They Are" (George H. Doran Company), Mr. Berton Braley gives us this spirited geographical versifying.

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By Berton Braley

Around the good world's wide expanse
Are places great and small,
Whose names fair tingle with romance—
And I would see them all:
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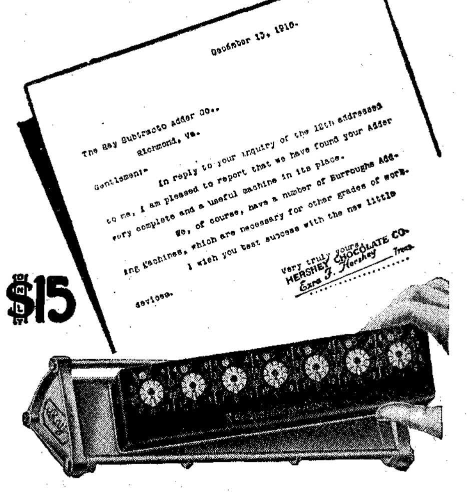
Bangkok and Singapore,
And Trebizonde and Cagayan,
And Rio and Lahore.

There's Sarawak and Callao,
Algiers and Kandahar,
Khartum, Rangoon, and Tokyo,
Bombay and Zanzibar;
About the name of each there clings
Enchantment's golden veil,
The wonder of strange folk and things,
The glamor of the trail!

For some are north and some are south
And some are east and west,
And some are curst with heat and drouth
And some with balm are blessed;
But Capetown, Rhodes, or Disco Bay,
Shanghai, Seville, or Rome,
Their names come singing down the way
To tempt me forth from home,
Their magic's ringing down the way,
To lure me forth from home!



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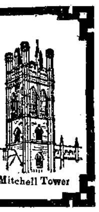

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MUD AND THE SOMME DRIVE

WHY, after spending hundreds of thousands of lives on the drive in the Somme Valley, the Allies appear to have abandoned the campaign, is made clear in recent dispatches from Cyril Brown to the New York *Times*. That whirlwind of fire and slaughter, where regiment after regiment was swallowed up in a quicksand of disaster as ground was gained inch by inch, has been announced by Berlin as practically a German victory. The reason for this is plain: the Allies started out for Bapaume. They did not get there. They ceased trying to advance. Result: their defeat.

But the true reason, if we are to credit Allied sources, hearing their side of the story, why the drive stopt, was—mud. There was mud everywhere in the fertile valleys, soil churned up by gun-fire into mud waist-deep. Consequently, the British and their Allies determined to wait, we are told, until the end of the wet season before resuming the attack. Berlin denies this, and only the return of spring can decide which source of information is correct.

In another part of this number is reproduced an illustration of the battle-region, showing graphically under what abnormal conditions the fighting was conducted. And we have Mr. Brown's vivid account of the attack on Warlencourt and its subsequent loss to the Teutons again as a specimen of the inferno that raged over the possession of a few square rods. Mr. Brown writes:

> Perfect peace broods over the Somme. The chief of staff of a guard division piloted me to Bapaume, the unattained goal of the six months' British offensive, for which, according to the German estimate, they paid with more than five hundred thousand casualties, almost rivaling the toll of Verdun.
>
> Peaceful as the grave, dead and deserted, this pretty little French town, of whose vanished charms the German Somme fighters speak with sentimental regret, is to-day the most complete and pitiful collection of ruins I have seen exhibited on a dozen fronts—a monument to the efficiency of the new British artillery. There is no denying the fact that the British can shoot, particularly with their heavy calibers. A saunter through the silent streets (we were the only pedestrians, for the natives had been removed to the rear for safety so soon as the Germans realized that the British meant business at Bapaume) revealed that not one building had escaped that terrible typhoon of British steel and fire. Nor even have Bapaume's famous catacombs gone unscathed, the heaviest shells splitting the business buildings and deserted homes wide open, and then passing through the cellars and earth into the mysterious underground passages for which the Somme region is famous.
>
> Curiously, Bapaume in ruins is stronger than it was intact, and the Germans, working overtime, particularly in the last five

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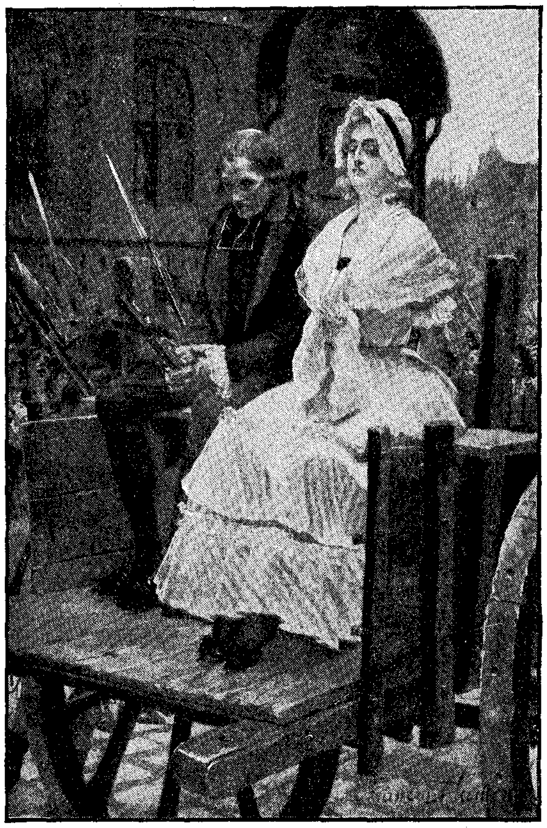

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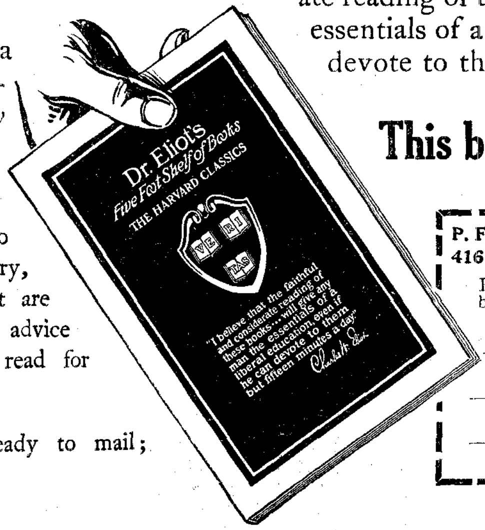
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non-fighting weeks, have turned Bapaume into an inland Gibraltar, seemingly impregnable if anything could withstand the irresistible modern machinery of war. The rubbish and wreckage of homes and stores added themselves admirably to conversion into the citadel of as powerful a field-fortress as German industry and technical thoroughness can produce. Still theoretically threatened with envelopment on the left bank, Bapaume has been, and is still being, fortified against every point of the compass—insulated against the near-by British by very many wrappings of extraordinary trenches and broad girdles of barbed wire, with every evidence that the fortifying process will be continued all winter, perhaps till spring, perhaps indefinitely. New defensive lines are being conjured out of the ground overnight in a rather hastily improvised form, then they are being built out at the rate of about two a week.

Just how many fortified layers infold Bapaume may not be told, but I passed through more than twenty on my way to the first line, and the last was stronger than the first. Startling was the difference between these newest model German lines of defense and the best they were able to show me in August, or even October. What then seemed trench perfection is puny compared with the 1917 models of field-fortifications, which contain all the modern improvements and novelties suggested by five months' experience in resisting an irresistible offensive. Yet the German leaders are unwilling to commit themselves to the positive statement that Bapaume can not be taken if the British want to pay the price. They are hard-headedly rather calculating on selling it dearly should the British make a bid for it to-morrow or next spring, and are prudently preparing for the eventuality of having to part with it, as the rearward network of main defensive lines extending back to the Belgian border showed.

One's impression is that Bapaume is not physically unattainable; that it is rather morally untakable; that the British will shrink from paying the fancy price which the Germans are now able to exact for this one-time town of six thousand inhabitants, already heavily mortgaged with blood.

The British lines, from which this huge price is demanded, are less than two miles from Bapaume at the nearest point. Yet, since November 14, they have been unable to gain an inch of territory. In speaking of the last Somme attack, Mr. Brown remarks:

I was told in the field how the choicest troops of the British army, the veteran colonials, were hurled, as a climax of the great Somme offensive, against the flower of the German army, the young guard before Bapaume, in a last desperate effort to break the German front and reach one of their goals of the five months' offensive. On the sixth consecutive charge of unprecedented ferocity, even for the Somme fighting, the Australians finally broke through the thin German line and swept on over the Butte de Warlencourt. With victory almost in the grasp of the assailants, the young guard rallied, one company heroically sacrificing itself but plugging the break in the front with its dead bodies while the guard reserves came up and turned the tide. The Australian wedge of the British offensive was smashed and rolled back. The Butte de Warlencourt,

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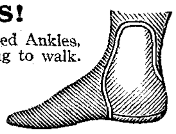

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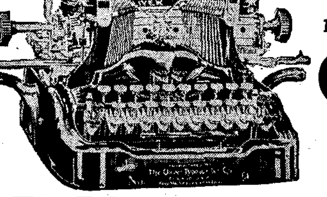

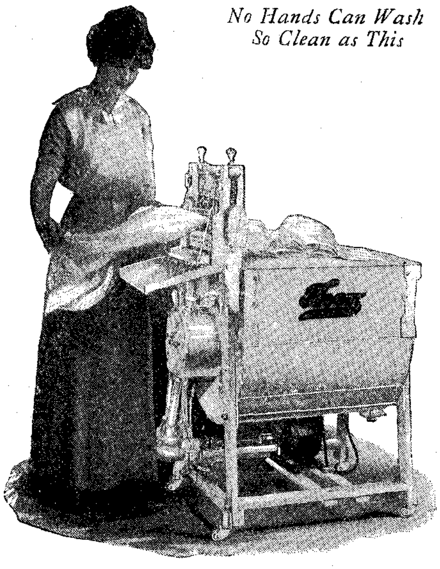

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on which hung the fate of Bapaume, was recovered. This, the Germans say, was one of the most dramatic incidents of the war, and no less important because, according to the German leaders, it was chiefly the final defeat of the Australian divisions that broke the heart of the British offensive.

There was still much of the ghastly about the scene of this last death-struggle as I walked out from Bapaume to the first German line. To reach the Butte de Warlencourt it was necessary to go all the way across the desultorily fire-swept open country, the sprinkling British shrapnel searching blindly for the German rearward lines of communication, the smaller caliber English cannon making sudden surprize onslaughts against favorite points in the hollow behind the Butte where German reserves were suspected of lying. The British heavy-caliber [mortars and howitzers were chiefly worrying the front trenches, but bad observation conditions and a high wind that made airplaning impossible prevented effective artillery fighting.

There was no cover available on the route, for all the approach trenches had been drummed to muddy chaos, now frozen solid, by the terrible British preparatory cannonading. The blood-soaked Butte de Warlencourt looks absurdly insignificant to have played a historic rôle and to have been the final curtain of the first battle of the Somme. It is not even a hill—just a long-drawn-out and very slight-rolling rise — but quite sufficient in this otherwise flat terrane to enable its possessors to overlook and dominate the English lines.

A few hundred yards behind the first German line, according to the narrator, lies the brook Ancre, a slender streamlet ambling along between the stumps of shredded willows, while further back is the village of Warlencourt, the only vestige of civilization to relieve the monotonous panorama of hideous destruction. Of the country around this heap of ruins we read:

> As far as the eye and field-glass can see, the face of the earth is shockingly scarred with the smallpox of drum-fire, one shell-hole near the other, these craters frequently coalescing so that the German soldiers have difficulty in threading their path through the earthly labyrinth kicked up by a million giant moles. This stretch of the Somme front probably represents the limit of ravagement inflicted on the long-suffering earth by human agency, the chief of staff of an army group estimating that the British had lavished five million shells in fourteen days on the front of one German corps alone.
>
> A bitter wind now blows over these fields of death. "The region ahead of us as far as Pozières and Thiepval is one vast graveyard, where the dead mostly still lie without decent burial, lost in the mud, and now frozen in," said my informant. "During the hottest phase of the battle, only too often the living were forced to lie among the dead. The mud during the last serious phase of the Somme battle was indescribable, and many thousands of wounded must have perished by drowning in the mud."
>
> He also spoke of the devastation of the ground itself. "Nothing will grow here for years to come," he said. "The French peasants who return after the war to till the once fertile soil will have a hopeless

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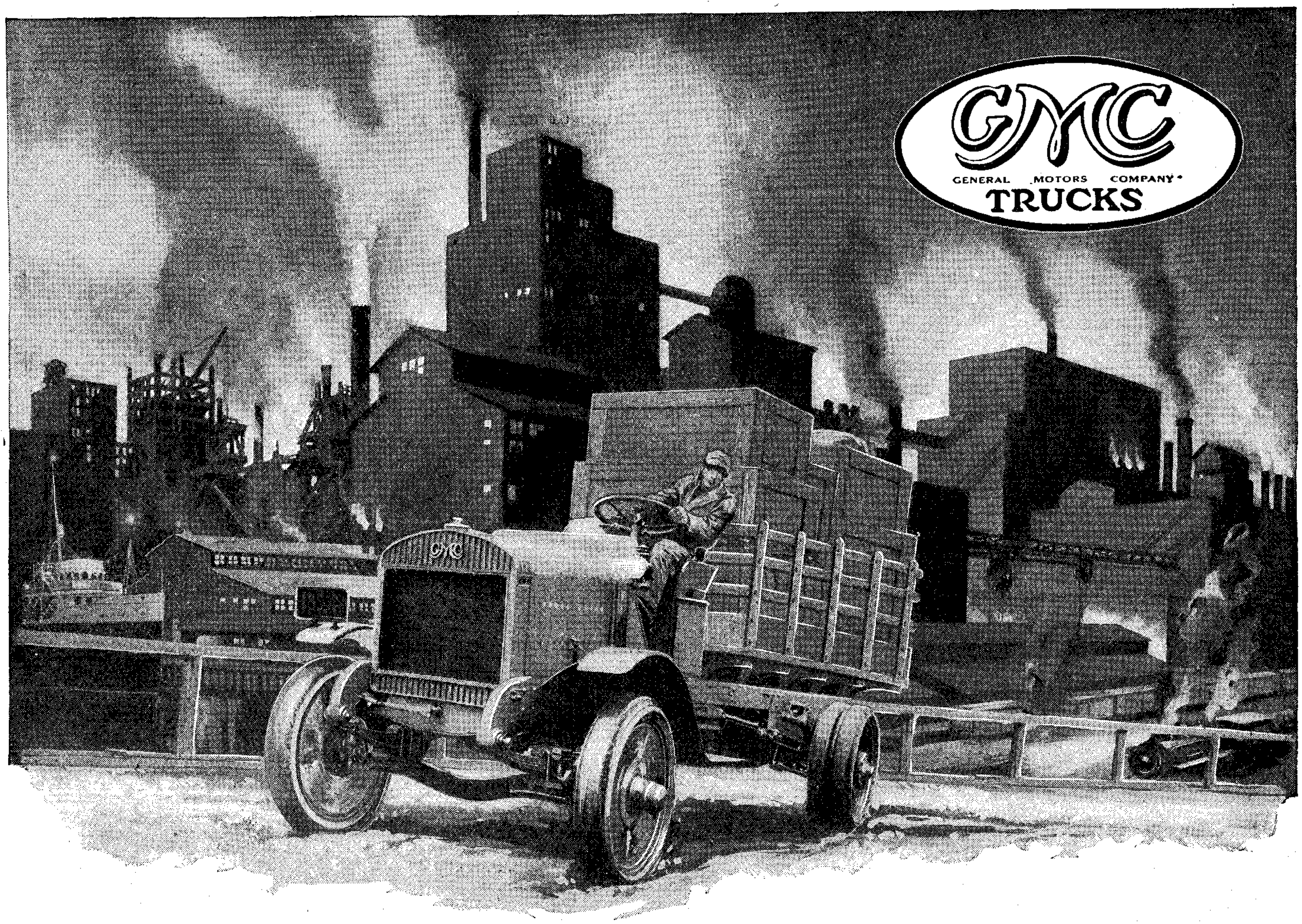

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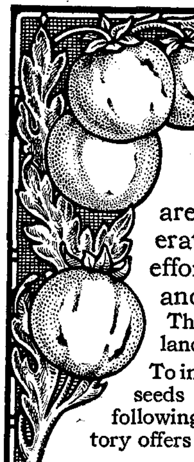

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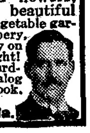

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task. The shells have torn and tossed up the barren clay from below, burying the fertile top-soil. But in addition the French peasant who attempts to plow here where death has plowed will do so at the risk of his life. The ground is full of unexploded shells which are likely to go off when the plow strikes them. And the peasant who hopes to sow and reap here will be constantly turning up the remains of the dead and will gather a harvest chiefly of shell-fragments. This unfortunate land, harrowed by the British offensive, will not be green again for a decade to come."

This was the scene of the last death-struggle before the drive was stopt. Its story, according to Mr. Brown, is simple as a rural epitaph, and conveys as much of a lesson. Of the fighting, he says:

The Butte de Warlencourt was held by a guard division—the same which I had seen reviewed by the Kaiser on the Somme in August and now sent in to save Bapaume and give the quietus to the British offensive. "We haven't lost a foot of ground since we have been here," its leader remarked proudly.

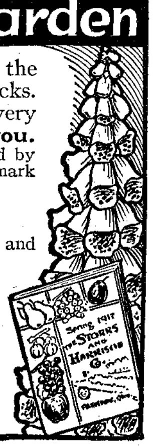
Against the Prussian Guard three British divisions were flung—the First Australian, Second Australian, and Fourth Australian, while the Fiftieth English Division was also opposite the Guard, but did not attack. The Fourth Canadian Division supported the Australians on the right.

After seventy-two hours of maddening drum-fire, that literally obliterated the German lines and clapped a lid of fire and steel on the hollow between the Butte de Warlencourt and Bapaume, through which no reserves, or food-, or ammunition-carriers could squeeze, the first storm of the Australians broke at eight o'clock in the morning. The mud was more than knee-deep.

The first wave of Australians shuffling slowly up the slippery mud straight toward the Butte was mown down to a man by the few German machine guns that had survived the wreck of drum-fire. Wave after wave followed and was mown down until the first attack had bled to death. A second, fiercer, more powerful storm followed at 11 A.M. This time the Australian waves followed faster and thicker than the few machine guns could mow them down, but the mud saved the heavily outnumbered Prussian Guard. The Australians, wading almost to the waist, could not get at the Guard lying in the shell-holes that had once been trenches.

Unable to advance, unwilling to retreat, the Australians knelt in their tracks, heroically, without so much as a bush for cover, and cold-bloodedly fired at the Germans who crawled out of their shell-holes to meet them. Then, said the participants, was witnessed such a spectacle as was never seen during the war, the Imperial Guard and the Australians kneeling in the deep mud, barely thirty feet apart, unable to come to grips and firing at one another—the strangest fighting ever seen on the Somme or anywhere else.

A third Australian attack, equally hopeless, followed at 1 P.M., a fourth at six, and the last at one o'clock in the morning. And in this last drive the Australians conquered the mud and broke the German line in the center on a front of four hundred yards. To the right and left the thin line of the Prussian Guard reeled back. The left wing, losing the chalk cliff, rallied from



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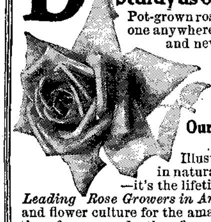

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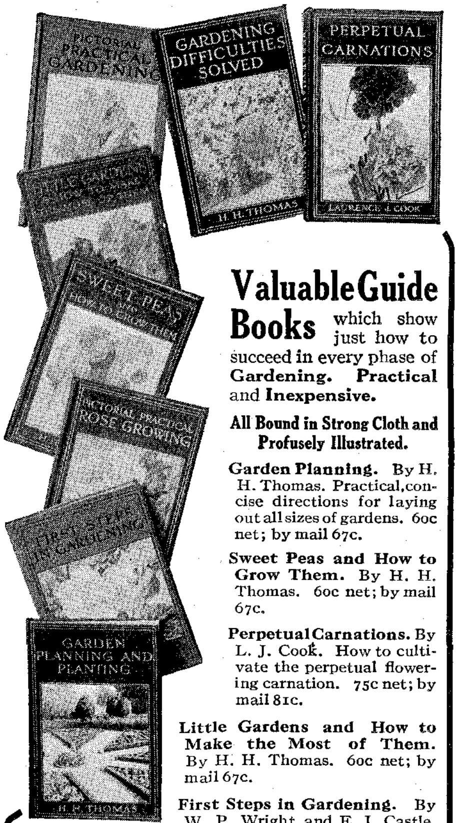

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the shock, regained the Butte and cliff, and held firmly thereafter. But the center was gone, all officers and non-commissioned officers hurling hand-grenades to the last gasp, dead or wounded.

With nothing to stop them this side of Bapaume, the Australians advanced on the line Eaucourt-Le Barque through the four-hundred-yard gap.

Then the iron discipline of the Guard saved the most critical situation of the Somme Battle. The right and left wings of the Guard were sent back at the points of the gap, machine guns were turned about face and fired into the backs of the Australians, victoriously advancing on Le Barque and Bapaume. The Australians, finding themselves attacked from the rear and suffering previous losses, stopt their triumphal march, the Guard reserves which were hurried up effectually barring any chance of their further progress.

The last and fiercest main battle-day on the Ancre ended with the Australians holding a narrow-based salient into the front of the Guard, from which they were thrown out again two days later. The *status quo* was thus restored. Bapaume was saved, and the first battle of the Somme was definitely ended.

So the pursuit of the active campaign came to a halt. When it will begin again is, as previously noted, unknown. But at the cessation of the advance the German forces appear to have taken heart, tho they realized that it was not as clear a victory as they might have hoped for. An officer of the staff of Prince Rupprecht phrased his view of it. "It died of exhaustion," he said. "The fighting continued until both sides were completely out of breath. Only to-day one side stands with its mouth open and the other with its mouth closed."

On his own behalf, Mr. Brown adds:

> Like giant gladiators who have grappled until they fell and staggered apart from sheer physical exhaustion, the armies on the Somme stand facing each other, panting for breath, both claiming the victory on points, and preparing themselves for the next round of the struggle.
>
> Just when the wrestling in the blood-soaked Somme arena might be resumed no German leader or staff-officer would undertake to prophesy. They said it might be to-morrow or perhaps not until spring, but that the resumption of hostilities would find the German armies fit and ready and in better shape in respect to infantry, artillery, and air-services, than at any previous stage of the combat.
>
> I found a unanimous belief that a second struggle would break out on the Somme, the Crown Prince's artillery specialist voicing the opinion of the whole staff when he said:
>
> "The English are too stubborn and thick-headed to see the hopelessness of their offensive and give it up."
>
> Certain signs indicate that the French and British will not make their next and greater effort until spring, such as the fact that the British are taking over part of the French line on the Somme, yet the Germans are, nevertheless, preparing against the eventuality of a resumption of the offensive in the more immediate future.
>
> "The Somme offensive was a great battle-symphony, the first notes of which sounded

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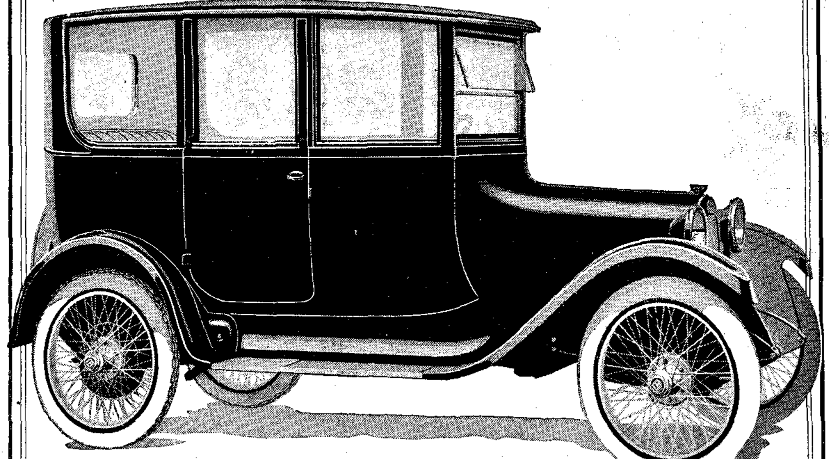

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1 ***Human safety comes first*** in motor-car construction, and in respect to safety, the axles are beyond question the most important parts of the car.

2 ***A motor-car axle must be better than "good enough."*** It must exceed the stated requirements of the car builder in capacity to carry loads, transmit power, and stand up to the shocks and stresses of travel.

3 ***The axles must fit the car, and the car must fit the axles.*** The axle builder must see to it that his axles are of ample size and capacity to do the work required of them and that they are properly *engineered and built into* the car. The car builder should see to it that no radical increases in weight or horsepower are made after the type and size of the axles have been decided upon. For if radical changes are made it may jeopardize the owner's safety and satisfaction. In other words, axle builder and car builder must work together for a common principle.

4 ***The axle builder must be able to anticipate the future.*** He should not wait for new conditions or for his customers to demand new types and improvements in construction. He should be continually striving for something better than the best he can do today—and be the first to urge its adoption. He should make constant progress toward better design and quality.

5 ***The car owner must have assurance that the axle builder will continue in business.*** Thus, he knows that every part and piece of his axles can be furnished for replacement if the need ever arises. And that assurance can be given only by an old, established and successful organization.

6 ***Building motor-car axles is a task for a specialist;*** for to meet the requirements already mentioned will take all the experience, engineering ability, manufacturing equipment and financial resources of an entire organization, who will give it their exclusive attention. Thus, the axle builder, with his many customers, acts as clearing house for the combined experience of the whole industry.

7 ***Continued use is the test of axle building leadership.*** It is years of continued use by many of the ablest and most successful of motor car builders, it is the *high average of satisfactory performance in hundreds of thousands of cars*, that finally tests the soundness of the axle builder's principles and practice.

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TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLES

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at the beginning of July and the last discords died in the middle of November."

Thus an officer summed up the combat as he distinguished three general phases, or movements, of the symphonic struggle: First, *allegro*, lasting the first ten days, during which the Allies surprized and almost overwhelmed the Germans by the magnitude of their preparations, gaining more ground in those ten days than in the following five months; secondly, when the Entente tempo changed slowly from "*enormissimo*" to *maestoso* as the Germans brought up more and more heavy artillery and more and more infantry in a never quite successful effort to restore the equilibrium; lastly, a short, final funeral march of the offensive, with the equilibrium restored.

Taking up the reason for the lull in affairs, Mr. Brown notes especially from information gathered at the headquarters of Crown Prince Rupprecht himself:

> I gathered that some of these factors responsible for cessation of activity were the present powerful array of German heavy artillery, the loss of ascendency in the air, and the exhaustion of the British infantry and ammunition-reserves.
>
> This makes it seem likely that the British offensive will not be resumed until the British can draw together still greater masses of artillery, store up still more stupendous stores of shells, and fill up and rest up their worn divisions. The German officers think it is not a physical impossibility that the British may be able to surpass all their previous efforts, but so, also, can the Germans, and the slight margin in favor of the British to-day is likely to shrink every day, it is felt, as Germans race them in massing artillery and ammunition on the Somme.
>
> There is, moreover, a physical limit to the number of shells that can be fired and the number of guns lined up on a given front. The British batteries are already planted so thickly that the addition of very many more would be suicidal, the Germans think. Then, too, it is said that the British can only increase the violence of their next artillery performance by using heavier calibers, not by increasing the number of the guns.
>
> In September, General von Gallwitz's chief of staff estimated for me that the British and French fired approximately half a million shells in one great battle-day on the Somme. This record was surpassed in October. One of Crown Prince Rupprecht's artillery-experts said it was difficult to estimate the total number of shells fired during the entire Somme Battle, but he thought that the French and British had probably expended over twenty million.
>
> It was regarded as significant of the weakened strength and spirit of the Franco-British offensive that altho after a long spell of bad weather to-day was beautiful fighting weather. The British attempted no attacks, tho the hard-frozen ground favored the use of their "tanks."
>
> According to German military opinion, the tanks, after scoring some good early successes, due to surprize and novelty, proved a sorry failure in the long run. One of the first tanks appearing on the scene succeeded in getting in the rear of the German lines. Repetition of this has been avoided.
>
> In September the German leaders were still puzzled as to the best way of coping with the tanks. At that time General von Gallwitz said: "The effect of the appearance of this modern version of the Trojan horse was unusual. We must educate our men on how to fight them."
>
> He indicated to me in confidence the method of defense, which has since been worked out in all details and has proved effective.
>
> According to British prisoners, many wrecked tanks lie back of the present British front. The Germans credit the British with still having over one hundred serviceable tanks, old and new, in readiness back of the line.

THE IMMIGRANT AS AN ASSET

WHY does the immigrant emigrate? In a letter printed in *The American Machinist* (New York, November 9) under the above heading, Jan Spaander, of Brooklyn, N. Y., thinks that deliberation on this question might induce a kinder attitude toward our new citizens from abroad. He writes:

> If the average American had a clearer insight into why people from the other side come here, he would not be so overbearing; he certainly would not tease, look down upon, and often shamelessly underpay, the "greenhorn." He would not insist upon harsher entrance-rules; he would join the editor of *The American Machinist* and other broad-minded men in clamoring for more night-schools to teach English and to give instruction in the history and ideals of this great country. The good-will thus shown would be the finest example of beautiful Americanism, and it might cause the immigrant to be less suspicious. It even might make him (I said "him," not "you") willing to assimilate.
>
> The last sentence may seem strange to you, but is it not stranger to hear that most immigrants look down upon the American coworker? The childish way in which the latter treats the foreigner, who lacks mentally nothing but a second language, forces the immigrant to regard the American as not altogether up to standard. The underestimation of the immigrant is mainly caused by the distorted ideas Americans have concerning living conditions in various European countries. These conceptions are based on out-of-time tales and on ridiculous women-labor stories, which as a rule are "substantiated" by photographs.
>
> Living conditions in several European countries are by far better than in America, and labor laws and sanitary conditions here are backward indeed compared with those of most white men's countries. This can be proved by figures and facts. To understand the immigrant, the American must get rid of the idea that it was hunger that drove him across. The actual, main reasons for immigration are *Wanderlust*, compulsory military service, and above all the existing class distinction, unbearable to any free-born man. That is why the immigrants are the best, the most courageous, the most advanced of the "class" they come from. My statement is backed by the many admirable qualities of the American. He is the immigrant's child. Above all, the immigrant couples are unselfish. They give up, knowingly, all that is dear to them; they offer their whole future to give the children a chance as they invariably put it.

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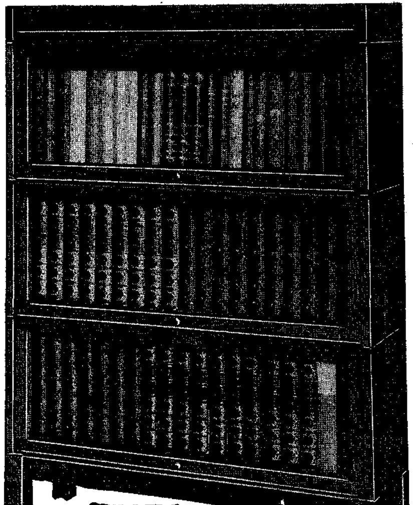

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

What the Music Did.—Following the musical program Mrs. J. T. Brown read an article on "Personal Devils." Seventeen were present.—*The Boone (Iowa) News-Republican.*

Tempora Mutant.—MR. GOODLEIGH—"Her age really surprized me; she doesn't look twenty-eight, does she?"

MISS SNAPPE—"Not now, but I suppose she did once."—*Candle.*

Turn About.—He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she was a competent girl. So he asked her:

"Can you wash dishes?"

"Yes," she said sweetly. "Can you wipe them?"

He didn't propose.—*Record.*

The Difference.—"Blessed are the meek," quoted the deacon, in reproving the backslider, "for they shall inherit the earth."

"They may inherit all right, deacon," said the irreverent one, "but somehow or other they never seem to get possession."—*British Weekly.*

Added Offense.—COUNTRY JUSTICE—"Ten and costs for reckless driving."

YOUNG MOTORIST—"Listen, Judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us."

JUSTICE—"Twenty and costs, then. You're a darned sight more reckless than I thought you were."—*Judge.*

Merely Incidental.—HOTEL VISITOR (coming from bathroom)—"Here, I've been ringing for you for ages."

CHAMBERMAID—"Which bell, sir?"

VISITOR—"The bell over the bath."

CHAMBERMAID—"Oh, we pay no attention to that bell, sir. That's only put there in case any one feels faint."—*Punch.*

No Objection.—When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett, of the Governor's staff, died, and there was an unseemly scramble for the office, even while his body was awaiting burial with military honors. One candidate ventured to call upon Governor Head.

"Governor," he asked, "do you think you would have any objections if I were to get into Colonel Barrett's place?"

The answer came promptly. "No, I don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is willing."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sent It Home.—Over the garden-fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

"An' if yore boy, 'Erbert, ties any more cans to our pore dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins's stern ultimatum, "'e'll 'ear about it, that's all. Oh, an' per'aps you've done wiv that saucepan wot you borrowed last Monday."

"'Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb shrilly, "wot 'ave you bin doin' to Mrs. Moggins's dog?"

"Nothin', ma!" replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There!" said his mother triumphantly.

"An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert calmly.—*Chicago News.*

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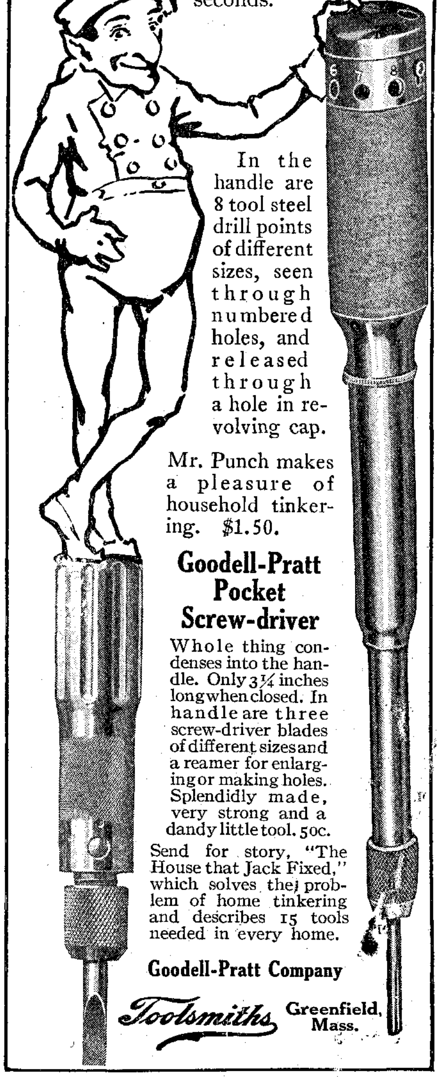

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. W. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Can you say where the words attributed to Abraham Lincoln by the Premier of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Lloyd-George, are to be found?"

The words to which you refer, which we cite below, were delivered in the course of a speech at a Sanitary Fair, held in Philadelphia, June 16, 1864. See the "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln," Volume II, page 534, "Speeches, Letters, and State Papers." "We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is obtained. Under God I hope it never will end until that time."

"E. R. A.," Altoona, Pa.—"(1) Will you kindly distinguish between *incredible* and *incredulous*. Are they perfectly interchangeable? If not, what is the best usage? (2) Do you know of any such person or character as 'Theophrastus Such'?"

(1) The dictionary defines "incredible" as "Beyond or difficult of belief, as being extraordinary or improbable; bordering on the impossible or approaching the marvelous; as, *incredible* speed." It defines "incredulous" as "1. Disinclined or slow to accept as true; withholding or refusing belief; disposed to criticize or object; skeptical. 2. Characterized by or manifesting incredulity; as, an *incredulous* laugh." (2) *Theophrastus Such* is the principal character in George Eliot's "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such."

"C. H. J.," Washington, D. C.—"Will you be good enough to advise me whether the following sentence should take the singular or plural verb?—'You should satsify yourself that John Smith and John W. Smith *are* one and the same person.'"

Are is correct because the subject of the verb is plural—John Smith *and* John W. Smith.

"S. L. C.," Evanston, Ill.—"(1) What was the subject-matter of the last four amendments to the Constitution, and the dates of the same? (2) Why does a ball remain stationary on a level surface and roll on an inclined surface?"

(1) The last four amendments to the Constitution were: (*a*) July 28, 1868. (1) Due protection for citizens secured against unjust State legislation. (2) Representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers. (3) Those who have been guilty of rebellion disqualified from office. (4) Validity of the public debt asserted. (5) Congress to have power to enforce these provisions. (*b*) March 30, 1870. (1) Universal suffrage declared. (2) Congress to have power to enforce this. (*c*) February 25, 1913. Congress to have power to tax incomes. (*d*) May 31, 1913. (1) Senate to be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for 6 years, and each Senator to have one vote. The electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. (2) The executive authority of each State to issue Writs of Election to fill vacancies. (3) The amendment not to affect the election of any Senator chosen before it comes into effect. (2) A sphere can not remain at rest upon an inclined plane because its center of gravity is then located outside its base and the consequent loss of equilibrium tends to generate motion in the direction of the lowest point of the plane. Assuming that the inclined plane is represented by the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle whose opposite side is in a horizontal position: then the line drawn from the center of the sphere to its point of contact will be perpendicular to the hypotenuse of the triangle. But the force of gravity is exerted downward in a vertical direction, and the center of gravity of the sphere is identical with its center. Since the vertical line drawn from the center of gravity does not coincide with the line from the center to the base of the sphere, the force of gravity will be exerted to generate movement in the direction of a line drawn from the base to the intersection of the hypotenuse and the vertical line dropt from the center of the sphere.

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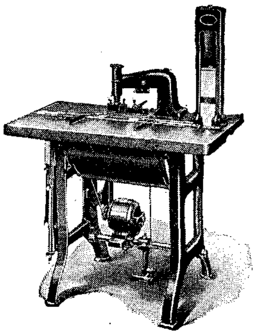

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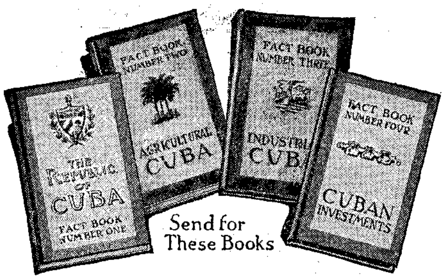

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"Prominent railroad men, as well as bankers who are actively identified with many of the large railroad systems, maintain that railroad stocks are cheap and afford an excellent medium for the employment of funds, not on a war-, but on a peace-basis. It is recognized that, irrespective of the ultimate outcome of the European War, commercial conditions in this country are most satisfactory and are likely to so continue for a considerable period of time. As an indication of the confidence entertained by bankers and railroad men in the outlook for the carriers, attention may properly be directed to the recent announcements of new financing by such companies as the New York Central and the Chicago & North Western railways. Both of these roads have determined upon a policy of offering stockholders the privilege of subscribing to additional stock to provide fresh funds for future needs. Other roads are expected to take similar steps in the not distant future.

"Some of the railroad companies have resumed dividend payments, while others have increased their rates in this respect, and there are strong indications that further developments of this character will take place in the coming year. Union Pacific is one of the roads that is expected to make a more substantial distribution to its common stockholders next year. Had it not been for the unusual conditions in the railroad world, which developed as a result of the aggressiveness of operatives with respect to the eight-hour day and the subsequent enactment by Congress of the universal eight-hour law for all the railroad brotherhoods, it is asserted by some that the Union Pacific would have increased its dividend or declared an extra before this.

"In iron and steel circles, as well as the equipment markets, it is stated that the railroads are making more extensive purchases than for several years. During the first three weeks of November the purchases of cars and locomotives, both for domestic and foreign account, were larger than for any full month of November during the past twelve years. Considerable significance attaches to this development because November is always the largest month in the year in this respect. Another element in the situation which is particularly significant is that the prices paid for rolling-stock purchased this year in November ranged from 75 to 150 per cent. higher than those ordinarily prevailing.

"Railroad earnings continue large and would be much greater were it not for the shortage of cars universally throughout the country. The lack of rolling-stock has acted as a restraining influence on business activities generally, because an adequate supply of rolling-stock at all times would have permitted manufacturing operations on a more extensive scale, while deliveries of finished products would have been greatly facilitated. These are all factors which are of prime importance to the railroad situation."

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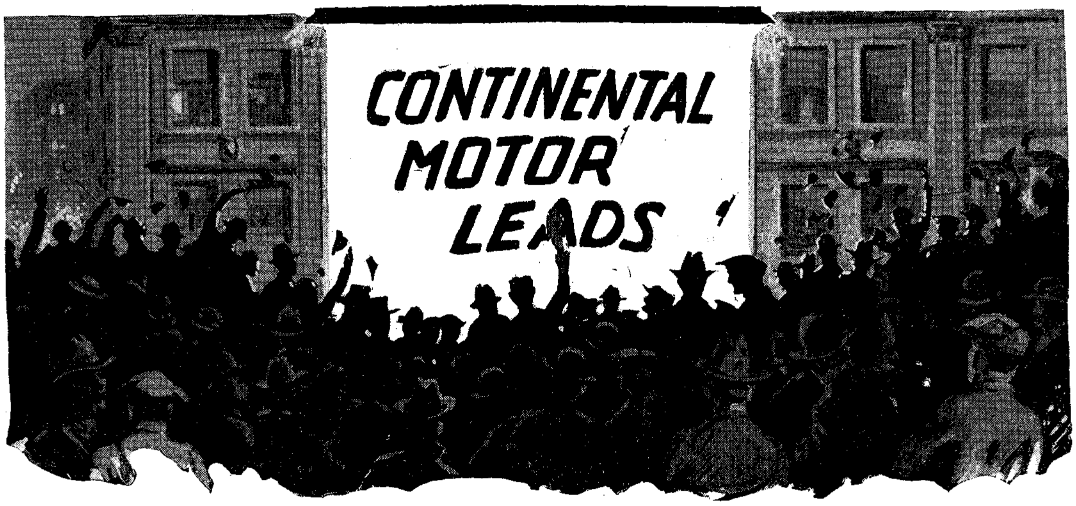
"The revival wrought a great change in the fortunes of the De Beers Company, whose annual accounts for the year ended June 30 last have just reached this country from Kimberley. The sale of diamonds was nearly four times the value disposed of in the previous twelve months, apart from a large revenue derived from the sale of stocks on hand at the end of June, 1915, and, instead of a loss exceeding half a million sterling, as in the preceding period, the directors are able to present to the shareholders a profit of about one and a half millions. Dividends were entirely suspended during the initial year of war, so that the preference payment, being cumulative, fell into arrear, but the directors have already met the preference dividend for eighteen months to December, 1915, calling for £1,200,000. They still had in hand at the end of June last, £628,840, inclusive of the credit balance of £289,264, brought into the accounts.

"It may be noted also that not only the De Beers, but the two other prominent South African producers, the Premier and the New Jagersfontein, have revived a good deal of their former glory."



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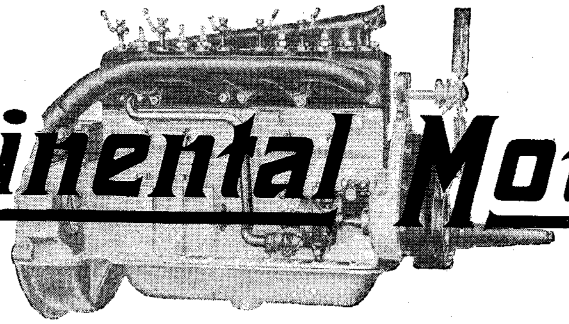

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

IN ROUMANIA

December 27.—In a five-day battle the Russian forces near the Moldavian border are routed and Rimnik Sarat, in northern Wallachia, falls to the Teutons, with 9,000 prisoners, twenty-seven machine guns, and other booty. In the Dobrudja the Teutons report progress in the campaign on the bridge-head at Macin. The Russo-Roumanian forces begin a northward retreat.

December 28.—The Teutons capture 10,000 Russians in the retreat from Rimnik Sarat, including all prisoners taken to date. In the Dobrudja, the Central Powers take some of the defenses of the Macin bridge-head, while to the east of Macin, Turks and Bulgars take Rakel. Braila is represented as being gradually surrounded.

December 29.—A larger German cordon is stated to be drawn around the retreating Russian forces in Moldavia, as an attack on the retiring troops is planned *in the mountains*. The Teutonic forces report making progress toward Tergu Okna (from which they are ten miles distant), and also state that they have taken 1,400 prisoners.

December 30.—In a lengthy battle on the Moldavian line, the German-Bulgar forces continue to push back the Russo-Roumanians along a 250-mile front from the mountain passes to the Danube. At one point the Teutons are reported twenty miles southwest of Braila, and also drawing close to Focsani. Petrograd admits the withdrawal of Russians before the onslaught.

December 31.—Russian resistance in Moldavia is reported crumbling along the entire 250-mile front, as the Teutonic forces break through it in many places. The Bulgars break through the outer defenses of Macin, across the Danube from Braila, which is reported under constant fire. In the mountain passes, the Russians slowly retire, giving up Solymtar Height to the Teutons, together with other minor positions.

January 1.—Bulgar forces storm the Dobrudja line, pressing back the Roumanian troops, while at the same time Teutonic forces advance in the Karpathians, and along the Sereth a considerable Russo-Roumanian retreat is forced. The Teutons reach the bridge-head at Macin, according to admissions from London.

January 2.—Soveja, northwest of Focsani, is taken by the Teutons, revealing a penetration of eight miles into Moldavia at this point by the invaders. To the northward, the Russians are prest back on both sides of the Oituz Valley, and the Germans take a ridge in the Trotus sector.

January 3.—The Russo-Roumanian forces are driven back until they stand on the line of the Sereth as a great battle is in progress to determine, possibly, the fate of the entire Eastern front. The Entente forces are driven out of practically their last foothold in the Dobrudja as Macin falls, and Jijila is taken by the Central Powers.

WESTERN FRONT

December 27.—German fliers report a victory on the Western front as nine Entente airplanes are brought down in a single day's fighting. The British authorities report a successful raid on

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December 28.—Extra heavy bombardment is reported from the banks of the Meuse in the Verdun sector. The Germans attempt an attack on Hill 304, but are driven off by the French, according to dispatches from London.

French aviators drop a quantity of bombs on the railroad stations at Montmédy and Pierrepont, as well as on factories at Thionville and Joeuf, on the blast-furnaces at Rombach, Hagondange, and Neukirchen.

December 29.—The French line near Verdun is pierced as the Germans take positions on the slope of Dead Man Hill, with 222 prisoners. French attempts to retake the trenches are set down as unsuccessful.

December 30.—In spite of repeated French attacks to recover ground lost at Verdun, Berlin reports that the recent German gains are still being held. A greater part of Mort Homme Hill is still in Teutonic hands.

December 31.—The Paris War Office states that the French took 78,500 German prisoners at Verdun during 1916.

January 1.—The Crown Prince's forces attack the recent French gains east of Chambrettes Farm, at Verdun, in an attempt to regain ground. Despite their strength, the attackers are reported by Paris to have been driven back by disastrous gun-fire.

GENERAL

December 23.—The British shipping press state that only 435 out of 3,600 steamers have been lost due to the German campaign against British shipping. The value of cargo lost is set at 0.49 per cent. of the total.

December 27.—Minor successes for Russian forces operating against the Turks in Asia Minor are reported from Petrograd, as it is stated that Attman, near Lake Van is taken and the Ottoman troops, pushed back at several other points.

London hears that Greece is demobilizing her army, in accordance with promises made to the Allies, and that the work progresses satisfactorily.

December 28.—British seaplanes cut off Turkish communication in Asia Minor, between the operating Turkish Army and its supply-base on the Bagdad main line, by destroying the Chicaldar Bridg on the Damihan River.

December 30.—Paris states that the Allies have driven the Austrian troops out of Meschishta, near Lake Ochrida.

Berlin states that during November, German *U*-boats destroyed 138 hostile merchant ships. This 314,500 tons loss brings the Allies' total tonnage loss for the war up to 3,636,500 tons.

December 31.—The latest and most drastic demands made by the Entente on Greece are reported to ask guaranties and reparation of such nature as disbanding all forces north of Corinth, prohibition of reservists' meetings in the same territory, release of all persons arrested for high treason, apologies to the Entente ministers, and similar measures.

January 1.—The total of British casualties, as announced from London, for December, is set at 36,350. The total losses to the British since the start of the Somme offensive are given as 520,017.

January 2.—Allied captures of prisoners on all fronts in 1916 total 582,723. In this are included 78,500 Germans taken by

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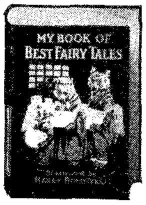

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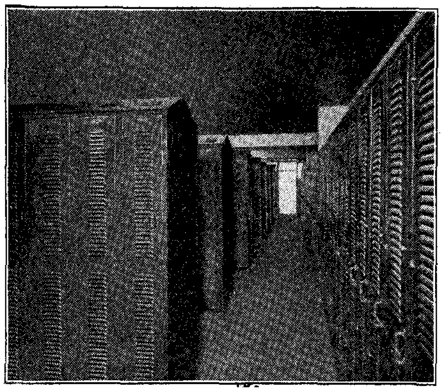

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the French, 40,800 taken by the British 11,173 Bulgarians and Turks taken in Macedonia, 52,250 Austrians taken by the Italians, and 400,000 Germans and Austrians captured by the Russians.

January 3.—Berlin asserts that the Entente has lost 196 war-ships, aggregating 759,430 tons, since the beginning of the war.

From Rome comes the announcement that Italian troops have captured 42,000 Austrians and 260 guns on the Italian fronts in the last four months.

FOREIGN

December 27.—Fearful of a tight money-market, the British Government orders all banks in Argentina with British capital to receive no more gold from the United States.

December 29.—German postal authorities announce the definite establishment of a submarine mail-service to the United States, Central and South America, East and West Indies, China and the Philippines. Mail, for which extra postage charge is to be made, will be sent by the submersible *Deutschland* and her sister ships.

December 30.—The coronation of Emperor Charles and Empress Zita of Austria as King and Queen of Hungary takes place in Budapest.

December 31.—The Island of Newfoundland enters upon the "dry" list at midnight. In addition to intoxicating liquors, a long list of patent medicines are also banned.

The National Allied Relief Committee purchases the birthplace of the Marquis de Lafayette, in southern France, to be fitted for a museum, similar to Mount Vernon, as a shrine for American tourists.

January 1.—Turkey declares herself free from the suzerainty of the great Powers of Europe, and announces her entry as an equal into the council of completely independent nations. Germany and Austria recognize this step.

January 3.—Semiofficial reports from Berlin announce that the year's yield in bread-corn exceeds the harvest for 1915 by 1,500,000 tons, which largely offsets the deficient potato-crop. The increase in cattle is set at more than 400,000 head, and that of pigs at more than 4,000,000. Additionally, the Roumanian booty increases the supply of fodder considerably.

DOMESTIC

December 25.—Henry F. Farny, noted as a painter of Indians and Western life, dies in Cincinnati, aged seventy-one.

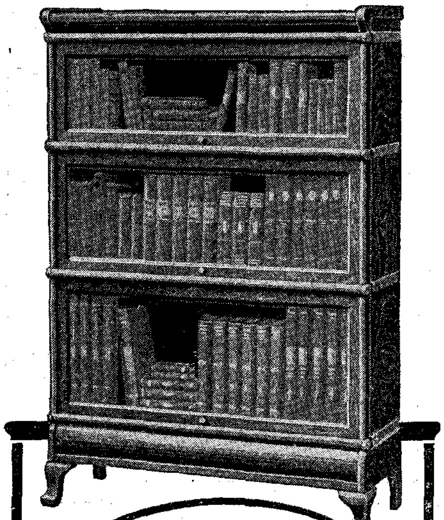
December 26.—The German reply to President Wilson's peace-note is received in Washington. It proposes an immediate peace-conference, but does not state Germany's terms.

More than 50 are reported killed in a tornado in Arkansas, as much damage is done in the central part of the State.

December 27.—Complete official returns show that the vote cast for President Wilson in the recent election was 9,116,296, while that of Mr. Hughes was 8,547,474. This gives the reelected President a plurality of 568,822.

The Farm-Loan Board announces that banks are to be established at the following cities as centers: Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Columbia, S. C.; New Orleans, Houston, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Spokane, and Berkeley, Cal.

December 28.—Carranza presents a new plea to the United States, seeking a



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modification of the protocol as drafted by the American Commission. The recapture of Torreon by General Murguia is also announced, but no details are included.

December 29.—President Wilson learns that the Entente sweepingly rejects the Teuton peace-proposals. The reply from the Allies is expected shortly in Washington.

President Wilson signs the Ferris Bill, opening 640-acre homesteads in the West for grazing and stock-raising purposes.

The Railroad Brotherhoods refuse to consider a test case on the Adamson Law and announce their decision to strike if the act is not put into operation on January 1.

December 30.—The Entente reply to the German peace-proposals is received in Washington. It declares the proposal of the Central Powers to be not a sincere peace-offer, but a calculated war-maneuver. The general aims of the Allies are summarized, with repetitions concerning reparation and guaranties against further hostilities.

United States District Judge Vaughan, at Honolulu, hands down the decision that Filipinos are ineligible for naturalization, as being not white, nor of African descent, nor native born.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, editor, essayist, and critic, dies at Summit, N. J., aged seventy-one.

January 1.—President Wilson receives word from Berlin that the German Government regards the Allied reply to be a bar to further discussions of peace. It is then averred that Germany is united on a determination to fight to a finish.

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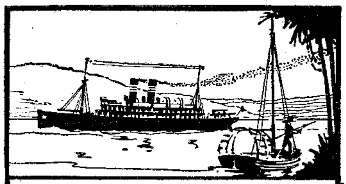

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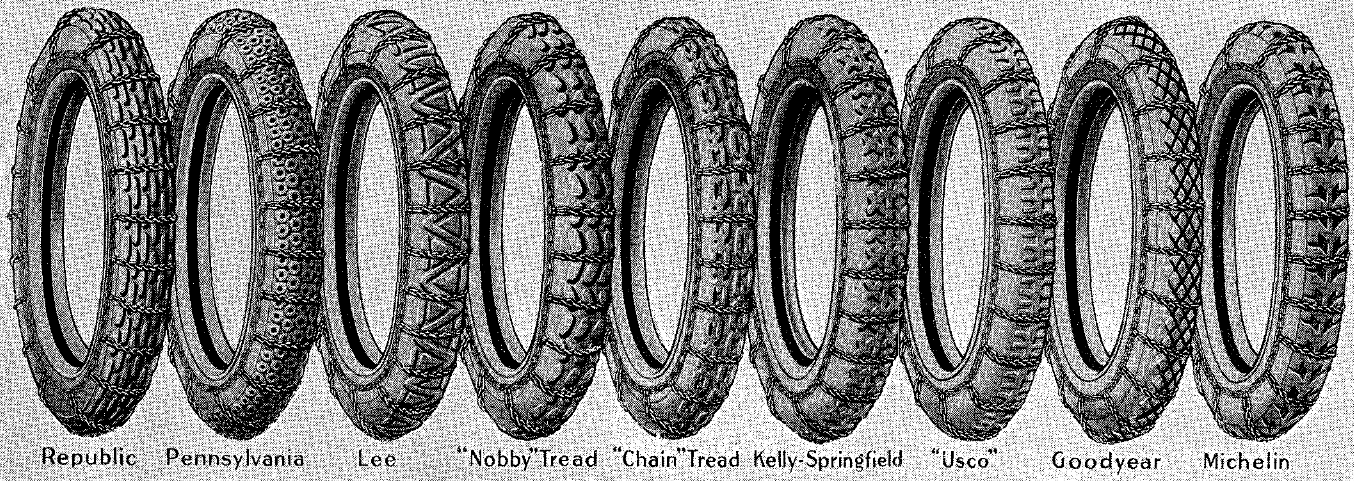
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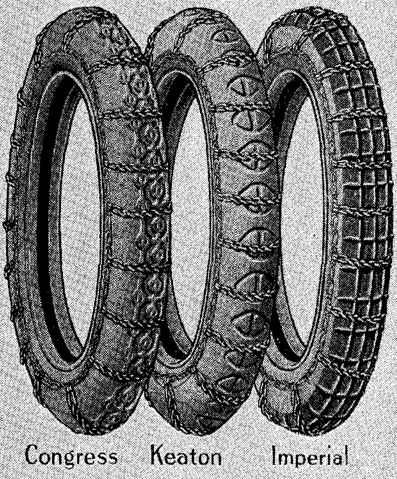
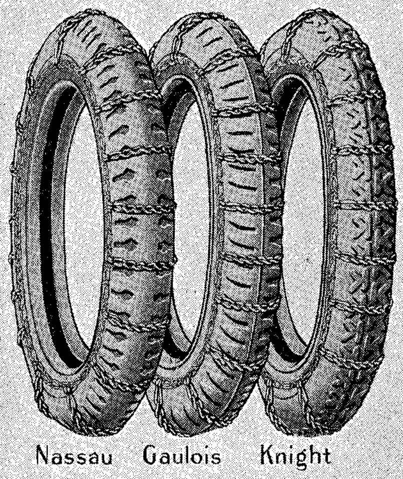
Goodyear
Michelin


Congress
Keaton
Imperial


Nassau
Gaulois
Knight

All Cars are

"100% Skid Proof"

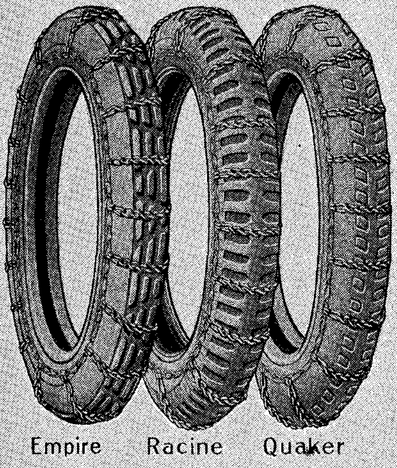
only when equipped with

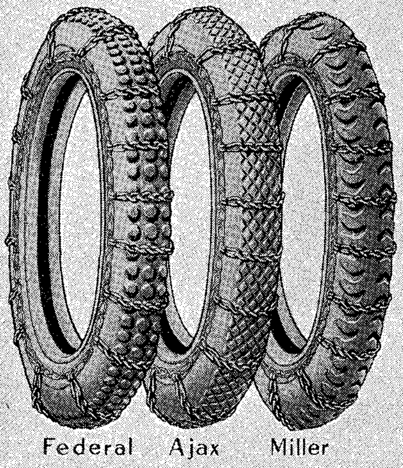
Weed Chains

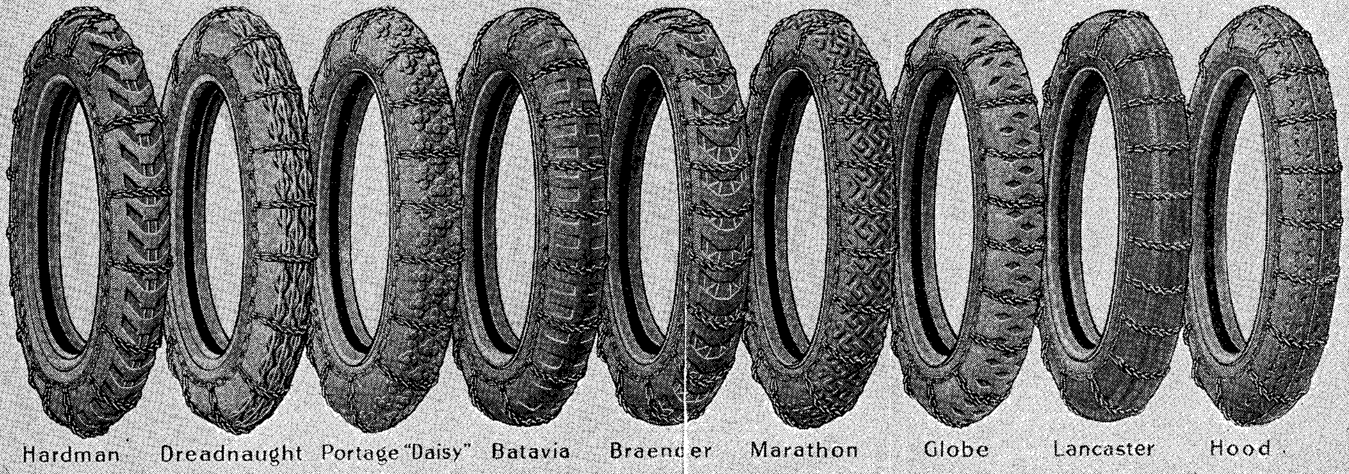
on all four tires, regardless of the brand or type of tires used.

The proper sizes of Weed Chains to fit all sizes and styles of tires are carried in stock by dealers everywhere.

American Chain Co., Inc.
Bridgeport, Connecticut


Empire
Racine
Quaker


Federal
Ajax
Miller


Hardman
Dreadnaught
Portage "Daisy"
Batavia
Braender
Marathon
Globe
Lancaster
Hood